The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1885.

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"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

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"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. H. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

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"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT STORY.

JOHN'S DAUGHTER.

"You will care for my child? You will not let the little one suffer?"

My old friend and college chum, John Harmon said this as he wrung my hand hard. I repeated my promise that in my own homenest, when there was a nursery full of little ones, Susie Harmon should hold a daughter's place.

We were standing upon the wharf waiting for the signal that it was time for my friend to step aboard an outgoing California steamer. He had lost his wife within the year, and soon after was beggared by a fire that totally destroyed the cotton mills in which he had held the position of superintendent for ten years. With his home desolate, his purse empty, he resolved, as many a man had done before him, to seek his fortune in the modern El Dorado, and dig for gold in her mines.

The only drawback to this scheme was the difficulty of taking his three-year-old daughter, who had been in the care of hired nurses since her mother died. I, who shared every thought of John's mind, talked with my wife, and found her eagerly willing to take care of the little one.

"I am sure I loved Mary as well as you loved John," she said, "and there is no one can have stronger claim upon the child than we have."

So, sure of her cordial welcome in our nursery, I made John the offer of a home for his little one, and it was accepted as lovingly as it was offered. This care removed, my friend hastened his preparations for departure, and I accompanied him to New York and saw him off.

The next morning I returned home to find Susie almost inconsolable, crying perpetually for "papa to come to Susie."

My wife was distracted at the failure to comfort this childish sorrow, and our own three children looked on wonderingly at ——

"Naughty Susie, who cried and cried, after mamma told her to be quiet."

Fortunately, Susie was accustomed to see me, to snuggle in my arms when I talked with John, to associate me with her father, and she allowed me to comfort her. In this time violent grief wore away, and the child became very happy in our care. My business, that of a hardware merchant, being very prosperous, we did not feel the additional expense of the child's support a burden; and as the years wore by, she was as dear to us as our own little ones.

But she understood always that she was not our child, but had a dear father who loved her fondly, and was away from her only to make a fortune for her. As soon as she was old enough she had her father's letters read to her, and her first efforts at penmanship were letters to "Papa."

John wrote often for ten years, recounting his varying success, sometimes sending money to buy presents for Susie. He was winning fortune slowly, not at the mines, where his health broke down, but in the employ of a San Francisco merchant, and some speculations in real estate.

He was not a rich man, he wrote, after an absence of ten years, but prospering when he purposed paying us a visit. He wrote hopefully of seeing his child, perhaps of taking her home with him, setting no definite time, but leading us to expect soon to see him. Then his letters ceased, and he did not come. I wrote again and again. Susie wrote. No answers came to either one or the other. We did not know the name of his employer, and after nearly two years more passed we sadly thought he must be dead.

It might have seemed to many unnatural for Susie to grieve so deeply as she did for a father almost unknown to her in reality, but she was a girl of most sensitive feelings, with a tender, loving heart, and we had algays kept her father's name before her, striving to win him a place in her fondest affection. That we succeeded only too well was shown by her sorrow, when week after week passed, and there was no good news from California.

When we had really lost all hope, it became Susie's great pleasure to sit beside me and ask me again and again for the stories I remembered of her father's boyhood and youth, his college life, our many excursions, and, above all, of his marriage and the gentle wife and mother so early called to heaven.

She dearly loved those talks, and no memories were more precious than my description of her father's pain in parting from her, and his desire to win money in California only for her.

Time softened Susie's grief, and at eighteen she was one of the sweetest, most winning girls I ever saw. Without being a wonder of erudition, she was well educated, had a fair musical talent and a sweet, well-cultivated voice. She was tall and graceful, and when introduced to society with Joanna, my handsome, brunette daughter, both became popular.

Albert and Will, my boys, were older than the girls; Albert in business with me, and Will at college, the winter when Joanna and Susie made their debut.

It would take me quite too long to tell of the pleasures of the young folks during this winter, but Joanna was won from us by a Cuban gentleman, and Susie became, if possible, dearer than ever.

Spring had come, when one evening Albert came into my library, where I was plodding over a book, having worked busily all day. He fussed about the books in a nervous way, quite unlike his usual quiet manner and finally said:

"Father, you have often said Susie is as dear to you as one of your own children."

I looked up amazed at this opening speech.

"Well?" I asked.

"Will you make her your daughter in fact by giving her to me for a wife?"

Dear! dear! To think I had been so blind. Susie had in truth become so much one of our children that I was as much astonished as if Albert had fallen in love with Joanna.

But I soon found, when Susie's blushing face was hidden upon my breast, that she, too, had given away her heart, and I was only too well pleased that no stranger had won the precious gift.

In September they were married, my son and the child of our adoption, and I gave them a house next our own for a home, having old-fashioned ideas about such matters, and believing it is better for young married people to live by themselves and assume housekeeping cares.

The new home was a gem of neatness under Susie's dainty fingers, and the spirit of perfect love kept it ever bright. Having been brother and sister for so many years, Albert and Susie thoroughly understood each other's dispositions and I have never known domestic happiness more perfect than theirs.

Susie's first child, named for her father, John Harmon, was two years old, when the mail brought me a letter in an unknown hand from Cincinnati. I opened it, and upon a large sheet of paper found written, in a scrawling, uneven hand, three lines:

"DEAR SIR: Will you come to me at 47 M—— street without letting Susie know. JOHN HARMON."

At first I belived it was a hoax. John had written a bold, clerk-like hand, clear as print. This was a scrawl, struggling all over the paper, uneven as the first penmanship of a little child.

But the more I pondered over the matter the more I was inclined to obey the summons. So pleading business, saying nothing of the letter to any one, I left home by the night train for Cincinnati.

No. 47 M—— street I found to be a boarding house for the poorest classes, and in a shabby room, half furnished, I found an aged, worn man, perfectly blind, who rose to greet me, sobbing.

"Fred, I knew you would come."

"Why, old friend," I said, when surprise and emotion would let me speak, "how is this? We thought you were dead."

"Does Susie think so?"

"Yes. We all gave you up."

"Do not undeceive her, Fred. I meant to come home to her rich, able to gratify every desire of her girlish heart. Do not let her know that only a blind, sick wreck is left for her to call father. Tell me of her, Fred. Is she well? Is she happy?"

"She is both, John—a happy wife and mother."

"Married! My little Susie?"

"Married to Albert, my son, of whom you may judge when I tell you folks say he is his father over again."

"I would ask no more for my child," said John.

Then, in answer to my anxious questions, he told me the story of the years of silence. He was preparing to pay us his promised visit when a great fire broke out in San Francisco, that ruined his employer for the time, and swept away a row of buildings, uninsured, in which John had invested all his savings. Worst of all, in trying to save the books of the firm, John was injured on the head by a falling beam, and lay for months in a hospital. When he so far recovered as to be discharged, his mind was still inspaired, and he could not perform the duties of clerk or superintendent, while his health was too feeble for manual labor.

"I struggled for daily bread alone, Fred," he told me, "and when I received your loving letters, and dear Susie's, I would not write hooing to send better tidings if I waited for a turn of fortune's wheel. It never came, Fred. I left California three years ago, and came here, where I was promised the place of foreman in a great pork-packing house. I saved a little money and was hoping for better times when my health failed again, and this time with it my eye-sight. I hoped against hope, spending my savings to have the best advice, and not until I was pronounced incurable would I write to you. I want you to take me to an asylum, Fred; and, as I must be a pauper patient, I must go to my own town. You will take me, Fred?"

"I will take you to an asylum, John," I promised.

"And Susie? You will keep my secret. You will not disturb Susie's happiness?"

"I will not trouble Susie' happiness," I said.

Yet an hour later I was writing to Susie, and I delayed our departure from Cincinnati till an answer came. It was the answer I expected from the tender loving heart, but I said nothing of it to Jon.

Caring tenderly for his comfort, I took him on his way homeward. It was evening when we reached the railway depot of our town, and as we had been long cramped in the car seats, I proposed to walk home.

"Is it not too far off?" John asked. "I thought the asylum was a long way from here."

"Oh, the whole place is changed from the little village you left!" I answered; "We have a great town here now, and your asylum is not very far from here."

He let me lead him then, willingly enough, and we were not long in reaching Susie's home. She was alone in the cheerful sitting-room as we entered, but obeyed my motion for silence, as I placed John in a great arm-chair, after removing his hat and coat. He looked wretchedly old and worn, and his clothes were shabby, yet Susie's soft eyes, misty with tears, had only love in their expression as she waited permission to speak.

"John," I said to him, "if I had found you in a pleasant home, happy and prosperous, and I had known that Susie, was poor, sick and blind, would it have been a kindly act for me to hide her misfortune from you, and passing by your home, to have placed her in the care of charitable strangers?"

"Fred, you never would have done that!" he said, much agitated

"Never!" I answered. "You are right. But you, John, ask me to take from Susie the happiness of knowing a father's love, the sweet duty of caring for a father's affliction."

"No, no, Fred, I only ask you to put no burden upon her young life, to throw no cloud over her happiness. I am old and feeble; I shall trouble no one long."

"And when you die, you would deprive your only child of the satisfaction of ministering to your wants—take from her her father's blessing."

He turned his sightless eyes toward me, his whole face working convulsively.

"Where is she, Fred? You would not talk so if you did not know my child still loves her father."

"I am here, father," Susie said; and I stole softly away as John clasped his child in his arms. Albert was in the dining-room with Johnnie, and I was chatting still with him, when I heard John calling:

"Fred! Fred!"

I hurried to the room to find him struggling to rise, Susie vainly trying to calm him.

"I want my child!" he cried deliriously, "you promised me my child!"

I saw at a glance that the agitation of the evening had brought back the wandering mind, of which he had told me. Albert and I released Susie, who left us quickly.

Some finer instint than we possessed guided her, for she returned with Johnnie, and whispeing him to be very good and kiss grandpapa, she put him in her father's arms. In a second his excitement was gone and he fondled the curly head, while Johnnie obediently pressed his lips upon the withered cheek. So, in a little time, they fell asleep, Johnnie nestled in the feeble arms, and the withered face droping upon the golden curls. We watched them silently, till we saw a shadow pass over John's face, and a change settle there that comes but once in life.

Gently Albert lifted the sleeping child, and carried him to the nursery, while Susie and I sat beside the arm chair.

"Uncle Fred," she whispered, "Albert will go for a doctor. But may I waken him? Let him speak to me once more!"

Even as she spoke John opened his eyes. All the wild look was gone from them as he groped a moment till Susie put her hands in his. Then a heavenly smile came upon the wasted lips, and he said softly, tenderly:

"Susie, my own little child, Susie."

And with the name on his lips John's spirit went to seek an eternal asylum, in which there will be no more poverty, pain or blindness.

Dutch Towns.

Amsterdam, so interesting to the student of art, is a wonder of delight to any visitor by reason of its extraordinary construction. The whole town is built upon what was once a marsh, or, worse, than that, a sea, and is a vast marvel of massive water works, dams, embankments and buttresses, built of very heavy stone above, but resting upon millions of piles below. Piles are, in fact, the support of the whole town, for the upper soil, most of which has been brought in from distant places, is composed of sandy loam, which affords no firm support. Amsterdam, is, in fact, a city upon stilts, the stilts being piles from fifteen to twenty feet long, upon which the buildings stand, as it were, in the air. You easily recognize the character of the foundation when you look at the houses in the older part of the town. Here a building is leaning forward in such a ticklish way that you wonder at the foolhardiness of the people who are sitting in the windows and thus adding to the weight of the downward side and you feel safer to pass it on the other side of the way. There another has settled sidewise, and leans, as if wearied, on its neighbor, and a third has started backward, as if attempting to save itself from the general crash into the street, which seems likely to come at any moment. A fourth seems trying to look around the corner into the next street, as if tired with forever staring at the canal, and the general effect is like looking into the racks of scenery in the wings of a theatre, where everything has fallen up against everything else, or as if an earthquake shock had lately occurred, and another and a severer one was momentarily expected.

You see this thing in nearly every town in Holland, but more plainly in Amsterdam than elsewhere, because of the greater height of the buildings. No doubt in the course of time, Amsterdam will have to be taken down piecemeal, furnished with new foundations, and set up again, but the patient Dutch who built it will have the virtue to rebuild it if necessary, and defy the humid soil, the percolation of water and the endless threat of the sea to the end of time. The courage of the Holland engineer impresses me more and more profoundly with every day I spend in this hollow country, and I am fully convinced that if they seriously attempt to carry out their present project to put a dam over the Zuyder Zee and pump its waters into the ocean they will easily succeed. A people that added the bottom of the lake of Haarlem to their cultivated lands by steadily pumping for three mortal years, a little sea, whereon shipwrecks had happened and naval battles had been fought, can find the greater work of draing the Zuyder Zee to be only a question of a longer time. Making farms out of seas, cities out of swamps, mainland out of Islands, changing geography and bringing distant people to be neighbors are very easy matters with these slow and earnest Dutchmen.

How Capt. Kidd Was Hanged.

The thrice-repeated failure of the hangman deputed to execute John Lee, the English convict, will remind many readers of the parallel catastrophe that marked the end of Kidd the notorious pirate of William III's time. When the "Captain" was hanged, at Execution dock, the rope broke, and he came to the ground still alive, but a second attempt proved more successful. A still more striking occurrence of the same kind took place in Russia during the present century, within the memory of many men still living. When Rylaieff, the celebrated poet and conspirator of the last generation, was sentenced to death by the Czar Nicholas in company with Pestal, the composer of the famous waltz, and others of equal note, he insisted on dying first, in order to encourage his comrades by the undaunted bearing. But the rope broke, and the officer in command, who was his personal friend, stayed the proceedings till he could make one more effort to obtain a pardon. "Did he say anything when he fell?" asked Nicholas, on hearing the story. "He said," answered the officer reluctantly, "that it seemed the Russian government could not even hang a man properly." "Go back, then," roared the czar, "and show him that it can!"

The increasing number of Jewish undergraduates is much remarked at Oxford.

Peculiarities of the Mule.

The New Orleans mule is catching it from every point of the compass just now. The impression exists there and is apparently borne out by the facts, that the mule is equal to any demand that may be made upon its strength or endurance. There are no two-mule cars. One mule is considered sufficient to draw anything that runs on wheels, no matter what its size or weight. The strength of the animal is really extraordinary. There is something pathetic about the New Orleans mule. It is lambent-eyed, and the droop of its mouth reminds one somewhat of the mouth of a very small boy who has been whipped and stands pouting in the corner. Nearly every mule in town looks as though it were bald. This is because the sun has apparently burned the hair from what might be termed the ridge pole of the mule, and left it ochre-tinted and bare.

The mule has a delicate way of moving. Its legs are small, and it lifts its feet as though stepping on tacks. There is something careless and merry about the action of its legs quite out of consonance with its bald back and solemn face. Having once started, a mule keeps on going as long as there is nothing in front of it. Car horses as a rule, learn to stop with alacrity and start again only under the lash; with the mule, however, this is different. It leaves its stable with a steadfast, earnest, and determined resolution to get away from the car, and never relaxes its efforts until it is unhitched some hours later and led back to rest and quiet. When the driver jams down the brake the mule keeps right on pulling, and the result is that the car starts up with a suddenness that sends the passengers toward the door.

As the cars pass my window now, the mule is seen at his level best. People are going out to the Exposition, and going to a very considerable extent at that. The bobtail cars are nearly as big as the two horse cars in New York, but they are obligerd to carry conductors during the rush, as the excursionists cannot hang on with both hands and feet to the roof or railings and put their fares in the box at the same time. A moment ago a car passed here with six men standing on the step. At first blush this may seem like a reckless statement, as the step itself is about the size of an ordinary music book. I do not know how so many men managed to stand on it, but it is a fact that the ordinary complement on an 8 by 10 inch step of a New Orleans car is six full-grown tourists. People are bulging from the windows, and the forward platforms are so crowded that the driver sits with his legs hanging over the dashboard, while one of the passengers operates the brake. The car is crowded to this state of fulness a tthe beginning of the trip; the driver then starts the mule, and no stops are made until the Exposition is reached. Occasionally men pursue a car frantically through the mud, with the idea, apparently, of climbing to the roof, but the six men who are precariously poised on the steps looked at them coldly, and after ploughing along a block or two, they return to the sidewalk and wait for an empty car, which never comes. Then they start off in disgust and walk to the Exposition. On some of the roads here the cars run on the right hand track, and on others they run on the left. They never think of stopping for a man, and ringing the bell once will stop the car at the next corner, while two bells will cause a full stop—if the driver and mules are so inclined.

Mules receive about as much consideration from cart drivers as they do on the railroads. I saw an immense cart yesterday down town, piled high with boxes, standing in front of the grocery store, and stopped to look at the mule hitched thereto. It looked like a little, old, decrepit negro. Its eyes blinked with the habit of old age, and it wore a stolid and mournful expression. A perfect picture of a lifetime of toil and hardship was printed on its wrinkled mug. Its legs were thin and weak kneed, and it was so miserably small in comparison with the huge cart that more than one passer by stopped to gaze at it. It was a two-wheeled cart, and very heavily loaded aft, the result of which was that the shafts were lifted high in the air. This had the effect of raising the mule somewhat so that its hoofs rested very lightly on the ground. Presently a large, fat, and guff man came out of the shop and placed a heavy barrel on the tail end of the cart, making it fast with a rope. The belly band now lifted the mule higher yet, and in a spirit of mild but conscientious rebellion the mule kicked vigorously with both of its small hind legs. Its hoof struck the whiffletree, and then it sank once more into stolid repose. The man finished lashing the barrel to the cart, and, stepping briskly around to the front of the cart, casually kicking the beast in the ribs as he passed, climbed up to his seat and yelled:

"Gee yerp."

The forelegs of the mule started away briskly, followed in a leisurely manner by its hind legs. There seemed to be a thorough independence of action between the fore and hind parts of the mule, which was explained by the fact that its fore legs were off the ground, while the rear legs were firmly planted there. Everybody has noticed how the wheels of a locomotive fly around when they fail to catch hold of the track. The mule kept flying away with its forelegs in this fashion for some time, encouraged by a stream of voluble profanity from the driver and the encouraging shouts of the bystanders. Every one here has time to stop and be amused. Finally the difficulty was pointed out to the driver. He descended once more to the ground, walked around the mule's head, and tried to lead it on, but it was a futile task.

Then a bright idea struck him. He borrowed half a paper of tobacco from a bystander, and, kicking the mule once more (this little gesture being apparently a manifestation of affection), vaulted on the mule's back. But the animal stood meekly staring at the stones in front of it. Presently, after all other means of exciting the mule to locomotion had failed, the man, still sitting on its back, gently but firmly twisted the mule's tail. This is the dearest insult that can be offered to a mule, and the ancient animal kicked, plunged, and balked vigorously. Then it stood still for a moment, and suddenly without a moment's warning trotted briskly up the street and turned the corner, dragging the huge cart after it with ease.

That same day there was another episode, in which the mule was a principal actor. It was on the levee front, and half a dozen roustabouts were trying to get a lank, body, and belligerant mule aboard of a steamboat. The impression existed that the mule could be urged down the stage plank forward, but after a few trials that was found impossible. The mule was then blinded and its head turned toward the shore. The disposition of the mule to go in the opposite direction to that required of it was then taken advantage of. The mule was kicked and cuffed shoreward, and the natural result was that it moved toward the river. The roustabouts guided their charge gently, and when its blinds were taken off and it found itself actually on the boat it kicked fourteen times before relieving its feelings, by a snort which was only half a bray.

A Useful Table.

The following table will be found very useful to farmers, showing, as it does, the proper distances far planting various fruit trees:

Standard pears, on pear stocks, for orchards—twenty five feet apart.

Pyramidal pears on pear stocks, not root-pruned—twenty feet apart.

The same, root-pruned—ten feet apart.

The same on quince stocks, not root pruned—six feet apart.

The same on quince stocks, periodically lifted—four feet apart.

Bush pears on pear stocks, periodically lifted—six feet apart.

Bush pears on quince stocks, periodically lifted—four feet apart.

Pears on pear stocks, trained horizontally on walls or epsaliers—eighteen feet apart; the same to be root-pruned as occasion may require.

Pears trained in vertical, oblique or horizontal cordon fashion, may be planted, if upon walls, eighteen inches apart, or more or less as the taste of the planter may dictate.

Pears trained in horizontal cordon, to form edgings to walks, or quarters of the garden, should be planted on stems one foot high and trained on galvanized wire, trained and supported on iron pins, a single shoot only being made use of.

Pears trained fan-shape and root-pruned—fifteen feet apart. The above distances will also do for apples, cherries and plums; these last, when trained as pyramids, require to be grown with stems eighteen inches to two feet high, as, if cut shorter they will throw out so many strong branches just above the junction of the graft and stock that it will be found, with the greater number of sorts, so much cutting will require to be done that the trees will gum and die, and present great difficulty to form them into nice pyramids.

Peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums and cherries, when planted against walls are generally and best trained fan-shape, and should be from twelve to fifteen feet apart, and kept periodically lifted and replanted on the surface, merely covering the roots with a few inches of the soil.

Bush trees of pears on quince, apples on the Paradise, cherries on the Mahaleb, and plums, may be planted about the same distance apart as gooseberries and currants, that is, five feet apart in the rows, and five feet from row to row. They should be lifted biennially, or as often as required, in November, and they will then form a charming fruit garden.

A Story by a Great Wag.

THE LITTLE FAIRY TALE ONCE TOLD BEFORE THE NATIONAL HOUSE.

In a speech in Congress by Sargent S. Prentiss, that waggish member told the following story:

"Once there was a lion that wanted to know how polite all the beasts were. So he made a great smell in his den with brimstone or something else—I don't mind what jist—but it shmelt enough to knock you down intirely; and then he called in the bear, and says he: 'Good morning, Mr. Bear, and what d'ye think of the shmell here this morning?' and says the bear, says he, 'why it shmells *bad*.' 'Phat's that you say?' says the lion, 'take that,' says he (ating him up altogither), 'take that and see if it will tache ye politeness, ye unmanly son of a cub!'

"Now, when the bear was ate up the lion called in the monkey and asked him the same question precisely. Now, the monkey, seeing the bear that the lion had swallowed lyin' dead in the corner, says he: 'May it plaze your majesty,' says he, 'it's jist the most delightful shmell I ever shmelt in my life at all, at all.' 'So it is,' said the lion (patting him on the head nisy like, so as to bate the breath clane out of his body), 'so it is,' said he, 'and now you'll tell another lie soon I'm thinking.'

"Now, when the lion had kilt the bear and the monkey he called in the fox to him and says he (looking very savage and ready to ate him up if he should make the laste fox paw at all.)

"'God mornin', Fox,' says he; 'how does my parlor shmell to-day?' And says the fox (wiping his nose with the brush of his tail and pulling down his eyelid with his paw, as much as to say, 'D'ye see any green there, my honey?') 'Faith,' says he, 'may it plaze your majesty, I've a very bad cowld this mornin', and it's me that can't shmell at all, at all!' So the lion laughed and tould the fox he was a very clever baste and that he might tread in his footsteps if he could straddle wide enough, and that all other beasts should mind him or he would ate them up as he had done the bear."

"Well, my young gentleman, and how would you like your hair cut?" "Oh, like papa's, please with a little round hole at the top."

A grease spot can be taken out of a carpet by applying a warm buckwheat batter, and the batter can be taken out by cutting a hole in the carpet where the batter was applied.

An English dairyman says he keeps a kicking cow quiet at milking time by simply "placing just over her loins a cloth wet with cold water."

Keeping the Boys on the Farm.

In treating of the home-life of the farm nothing is more common than the complaint that the best and brightest of the youth manifest an unwillingness to follow the occupation of their fathers and go off to swell the population of the towns and cities. Probably this tendency has been exaggerated, for we are sure the young farmers of to-day are as intelligent and progressive in their views as any generation past. But this could not be if it were true, as represented, that the best element had gone to the towns. The statement has sufficient warrant, nevertheless, to merit serious consideration.

The question is, whether in the surroundings and appointments of farm-life sufficient allowance is made for the natural wants and tendencies of the young. Is there sufficient pains taken to render the surroundings attractive, and to furnish a reasonable amount of that diversion from regular pursuits which the youthful nature demands?

No doubt very many are led away from the quiet walks of country life by an unhealthy craving for change and excitement, stimulated in many cases by pernicious reading and rose colored descriptions of town-life. Others with better reasons have been impelled to abandon the occupation of their fathers by that system of drudgery and dull routine too often in practice on the farm, and under which young, sprightly and elastic spirits feel that they are unnecessarily repressed and circumscribed. Without going over ground on this subject that has been repeatedly traversed by others, we may say that in order to keep the boys on the farm, everything should be done within reasonable limits, that means and circumstances will permit, to cause them to feel and believe that the pursuit of agriculture is as honorable and ennobling as any they may choose; that it offers as many opportunities as any other for the cultivation of mind and heart, and for the development of the best and noblest tendencies of their natures. They should be made to feel that, if they so desire, they may keep abreast of the times and be "up with the world" in the best sense of the phrase, even though they live outside the busy haunts of men. They should be led to look upon agriculture not as a pursuit governed by chance laws, where there is no opportunity for introducing new methods, and systems, for research, experiment and progress, but that no department of human effort to day offers a wider and more promising field for careful study and research than that of agriculture. Let them learn also that with less means than would be required in the cities they may have tasteful and convenient homes, and live to as high and useful purposes as they may in any place on earth.

Jim Fisk's Door Boy.

Peter Donohue has been made assistant paymaster of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad company in place of Fred Wright, resigned. When Col. Fisk was at the head of the Erie, Peter was his messenger and door boy. One day Peter had instructions from Fisk to let no one in to see him. During the day a big, determined-looking man called and asked, in a peculiar falsetto voice, to see Col. Fisk. Peter told

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1885.

Lieutenant Austin, treasurer of the Salvation Army at North Adams, Mass., decamped on Wednesday with all the money. A telegram was sent to General Moore of Brooklyn for relief.

Members of the State Legislature who are merchants recently held a caucus for the purpose of formulating some stringent law to protect merchants from the encroachments of hawkers and peddlers. It was decided to make an entire revision of the existing laws on the subject and enact a new law prohibiting hawking and peddling in the state except by cripples. A committee was appointed to get up a law like this.

The new heads of departments at Washington have been overrun with visitors the past week, most of whom were seeking places for themselves or friends. No changes have yet been made, and none are likely to be until the members of the Cabinet become acquainted with the duties and necessities of their positions. Petitions for the President for offices that come under the Cabinet officers appointments, will be useless, as it is understood that all such applications will be referred to the head of the proper department.

Republican office-holders don't get much encouragement from Senator Edmunds. He says that the logic of the situation is that they must go. As the Senator reaches his conclusions by logic only, the opinion is weighty, even if displeasing. Mr. Edmunds doesn't think there is to be haste, but that ultimately the offices will be in the hands of the dominant party. He says this is according to the inexorable logic of necessity, weightier than that of any which attracts the attentions of Mr. Cleveland or any one, sincere and deliberate as they unquestionably are. The Vermont Senator's forecast of the future has always been skillful.

Under the new administration there will not be many removals for the purpose of appointing democrats to office. Those who have held commissions will probly be allowed to serve until their time expires. When vacancies occur in that way the democratic party has a perfect right to expect that all vacancies will be filled by democrats. The republican party established the precedent, and has rigidly adhered to it for years. If death removed a Prothonotary, a Sheriff, or a Justice of the Peace in a democratic county, a republican governor has always filled the place by the appointment of a republican. The substitution of democrats for republicans at the expiration of the commissions of the latter can be no cause for complaint. The party in power is entitled to it, and expects to have it.

The citizens of Bradford, Pa., were startled Tuesday by a terrific explosion which shook the houses in all parts of the town. Inquiry revealed the fact that the nitro glycerine manufactory of the Rock Glycerine Company, located at Howard Junction, three miles away, had been the scene of a terrible casualty. A magazine containig 6,000 pounds of glycerine had exploded, and W. H. Herrington, one of the proprietors, and H. O Pratt, an employe, were killed. The factory, twenty-five feet away, was blown into fragments. Pratt's body was found two hundred feet away. All his bones were broken, but the skin was intact. Mr. Herrington weighed 190 pounds. One or two pieces of flesh was the only trace that could be found of him. Trees were torn up by the roots and great holes were made in the earth.

Mine Inspector Williams of the Wilkes-Barre district in his report says: The average number of days worked at all the collieries during 1884, was 20,357 against 22,369, in 1883; persons employed in 1884, 23,997, against 20,977 in 1883; number of tons of coal mined in 1884, 7,881,985, against 7,667,221 tons in 1883. In 1883, 89 persons were killed and 196 seriously injured, while in 1884 the number of persons killed was 97, and of those seriously injured 161. The following table shows the number of tons of coal mined by the different companies during the past year: Lehigh Valley, 623,343 tons; Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre, 1,589,739; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 1,381,323; Susquehanna, 1,299,324; Wyoming Valley, 403,031; miscellaneous 2,576,225.

The admistration will not fail on its social side. The advent of Jackson to the White House was distinguished by excesses that will have no place now. Mr. Cleveland came down here accompanied by his clergyman brother, his three cultivated sisters and several nieces, and he took the oath of office on the little worn Bible that is hallowed by memories of a sainted mother. This was a genuine touch of moral feeling, and it illustrates the best side of Cleveland's character. His conduct of the White House will be such as to meet the approbation of the conservative people of the country, and in this regard is likely to be a wholesome improvement upon the pattern set by Mr. Arthur. Extravagant living has spread from the administrative circles to general society here in a way to embarrass people of modest means.—*Springfield Republican.*

The New York *World* says:
It is reported that Secretary Whitney has already discovered some recent transactions in the Navy Department which demand searching investigation. Among these developments are two payments for alleged inventions which are held to be wholly unauthorized by law and which are believed to have been made to supply election funds in aid of the late Grand Old Republican party.

Ben Butler is reported to have received a grant of between forty and fifty thousand dollars nominally for a wood-preserving process, but actually for a Blaine-preserving process. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs where was paid $12,000 for the use of an apparatus for ventilating vessels.

Doubtless many such transactions will be unearthed in Bill Chandler's recent office, and they will of course be pushed by the new Secretary in order that the money, if improperly and corruptly applied, may be recovered by the Government.

The License Question.

Our attention has been called to the following editorial from the *Shenandoah Herald* of recent date, by a gentleman of Centralia who is deeply interested in the suppression of the unlawful sale of liquor at that place. The article is applicable to no other portion of our county, but from common report it fits Centralia so well that we reprint it. The *Herald* says:

"The announcement by the Court, on Monday last, that a number of applications for liquor licenses, in Mahanoy City, had been refused, fell like a thunderbolt among the applicants and their attorneys. They were not prepared for it, and the curses and execrations which they heaped on the heads of those who were instrumental in securing such a result were long and loud. The Court, also was freely criticised, but its action is endorsed by fully nine tenths of the community.

That there is the most urgent necessity for restricting the already great and ever increasing evil of the liquor traffic no intelligent person will essay to dispute. In this county the evil has assumed gigantic proportions. This is especially true of the towns north of the Broad Mountain, where the saloons, taverns, and so-called restaurants outnumber all other places of business. There are anywhere from 150 to 180 licensed and unlicensed places in Shenandoah, with a population of perhaps 14,000. Within the bounds of a single square on Main Street there are thirteen saloons, and it is nothing unusual to find bunches of four and five grouped together.

This evil must be remedied, sooner or later. This extraordinary number of saloons and the loose manner in which they are conducted have a demoralizing effect on both the old and young of the community. The Court has a duty to perform in the matter, and if we are to judge by its action on Monday last, it means to perform it.

We have some knowledge of the difficulties that beset the Court in dealing with the matter. We know that there are men who, without the slightest compunction of conscience, will testify that a license is a public necessity where there are entirely too many drinking places. It is not necessary, however, that the Court should be longer imposed on in this manner. One-half the saloons now in Shenandoah is more than enough, and if the Court shall refuse to reissue half the licenses, it will perform an act for which it will receive the praise of the community.

There appears to be a very popular error regarding the interpretation of the law under which licenses are granted. The Court, in the past, appears to have acted on the interpretation that it was its duty to issue a license to the applicant if he could show that he was a citizen of good moral character and could procure witnesses to certify that the place ought to be licensed. It has been decided, however, by the highest judicial authority, that it is the duty of the Court to ascertain if there is a necessity for a licensed house at the place for which it is asked. It may be argued in opposition to this that the Court could not find the time to go through the county and determine where licenses are unnecessary and where they are not. This, however, would hardly be an argument. The Court knows, as does everybody else, that two-thirds of the saloons now licensed here are unnecessary, and if the Court shall indiscriminately refuse to reissue two-thirds of the licenses next week it can hardly make a mistake.

There are, perhaps, a dozen places in the borough conducted with a show of respect for the law, but outside of these the Court would be fully justified in refusing to grant the licenses, on the ground that they have regularly and openly violated the law, but more particularly on the ground that instead of being a convenience or accommodation to the public, they are a menace to the morals of the youth of the town, and a positive curse to hundreds of families, the fathers of which spend their scanty earnings for rum."

Luzerne's County Officers in Luck.

Judge Rice of Wilkesbarre has lately made an important decision in the suit brought by Recorder Glennon against the county for a larger salary. The law of 1883 fixed the salary of county officials in counties having less than 150,000 population. According to the census of 1880, Luzerne had only 135,000, and it was generally supposed that the county would this time come within the provisions of the act, as calculations based on the proportion of taxables to population showed that in 1883 the number of people in the county was 159,000.

The officials affected by the law, Recorder Joseph Glennon, Sheriff Oberrender, Treasurer Whiteman and Register Boyd, decided to test the matter before the courts, and Recorder Glennon began proceedings as a test case.

The Judge upholds the position taken by the officials, believing that where the law does not state what is to be taken as the basis of the population it becomes, as a matter of fact, susceptible of proof in any ordinary method. Under the decision the salaries of the officials will come under the provisions of the act of 1876, which will result in an increase to the Recorder from $2000 to $3500; to the Sheriff, from $4000 to $6500; to the Treasurer from $3000 to $4000, to the Register of Wills from $3000 to $3500, and to the County Commissioners from $1000 to $1500. The commissioners, however, will probably apply for a rehearing of the case. Although satisfied in their own minds that the population is over 150,000, they claim that in his opinion Judge Rice did not pass upon the point whether the evidence of the increase of population was sufficient as matter of law.

The Illinois Deadlocks.

There is no change in the senatorial situation. During the first sixty days of the session ended Saturday last the expenses of the General Assembly foot up, according to the pay rolls, to $104,000. There are to show for this expense the passage of a bill appropriating $5000 for the contingent expenses of the session, and $5000 for the improvement of the Illinois display at New Orleans, with the incidental diversion afforded by an attempt to elect a successor to Senator Logan. The last pay rolls include 25 Senate janitors, 43 janitors employed by the Secretary of State for duty in the Legislature, and 85 House janitors, 152, at $2 a day each, or $304 a day for the services of janitors.

If these janitors remain on the pay rolls they will pull down the surplus in the state treasury at the rate of $9120 per month. The next pay roll will be increased by the addition of full pay for twenty-six House Committee clerks, hardly any of whom will have done anything to earn their money and who have received pay for only twenty days on the previous rolls.

By the Hundred Thousand.

Several hundred thousand citizens of the United States are to-day indulging hopes of obtaining office at the hands of Mr. Cleveland. There is not a village or a hamlet in all the Union so small and insignificant that it does not contain some more or less eager seekers after places where they can draw the public pay.

It might be inferred from this great and widespread lust for office that salaries under the Government were great, or that the aspirants for the places were generally unable to make their living otherwise—that it affords new proof that the number of the unemployed was extraordinarily large at this time. But, with a few exceptions, the Government pays only moderate salaries, and the vast majority of those who are working so hard to get them are not spurred on by necessity. They are doing very well as they are, and yet they are neglecting their business and boring their friends to get signatures to their applications for places in the public service, at home or abroad, which they could not fill without breaking up or hazarding their present occupations, and in which they would obtain only a bare living. Their hold on these offices, too, would be very insecure if they got them They might be turned out in four years, if not before. They might be taken far away from their homes, even to strange countries, and so lose the advantages of connections and reputations they have gained where they are.

And yet these hundreds of thousands of men fasten their hopes on Washington as if a gold mine of untold richness had been opened up there. What contented them before brings them only discontent now. They may have gone on proudly refusing to ask favors from anybody, but now they struggle to get their petitions for place to Washington, as if their lives depended on it.

One of the chief causes of this greed for office is undoubtedly the prevalent notion that Government service requires little work. The applications for what are or are supposed to be sinecures are especially numerous. Foreign Consulates are in the greatest demand, because it is thought they mean a life of ease in genial climes; and many thousands of our Democratic and Mugwump countrymen long to travel in foreign parts at the expense of the rest of us. They study the list of Consulates and hold family consultations as to which is the most agreeable for people of their tastes; and wives and daughters meditate over the wardrobes the climate of their dreams will require.

But, as a matter of fact, very, very few of these places, either at home or abroad, are at all desirable. The ordinary Government clerk leads a life of monotonous routine, and the less he has to do the worse off he is. The average Consul is poorly paid, and must endure an exile from his country and friends which soon becomes irksome to him. He is not the important functionary he supposed he would be; and when the novelty of his place has worn off, he is apt to weary of his life among strangers and long for the enterprising activity to which he had been accustomed at home. He has dropped out of sight and is forgotten.

The public service also begets habits which are very injurious to a man, which tend to weaken his self-dependence and unfit him for anything else. Old officeholders are all at sea when they lose their places. They have been under fostering care so long, have so long led lives of routine fixed them by others, that they lose their own power of initiative. They dare not take the risks and assume the responsibilities which other men regard as a matter of course, and which help to harden and strengthen their moral muscle, and enable them to win success. Washington is to day full of dependents on the Government, who would be almost like women deprived of the protection of their husbands if they lost their privilege of drawing their monthly supply from the pay-roll. They have forgotten how to work, and have acquired the habit of leaning on somebody else.

We therefore have no hesitation in saying that those who are disappointed in getting the places they are struggling for, will in general be better off as citizens of a democratic republic. They will be better fitted in the long run to sustain their part in a country where every man must fight his own way.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Pension Frauds.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF FRAUDULENT PENSIONS DISCOVERED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—For the past two months agents from the pension office at Washington have been engaged at the agency in this city, making a thorough examination of the twenty thousand and odd claims on the list here, and have discovered that fraudulent claims amounting to at least $20,000 have been paid. It is probable that as a result of the investigation, the bondsmen of the late pension agent, General Sickle, will be called upon by the government to make good the loss that it has suffered.

The examination by the experts is still in progress, and the loss may possibly exceed the amount named above. One of the clerks of General Sickle has already been convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and another is under indictment for trial. The frauds so far discovered have been the payment by the government of pensions to the names of persons who were properly on the list, but were dead.

The method of the clerks was to suppress the fact and by forging the dead person's name secure the money themselves. The government does not charge General Sickels had any knowledge criminal or otherwise of what was going on, but the pension bureau says that the frauds were made possible through his lack of vigilance and consequently his bondsmen are responsible for the loss.

Fish Commissioner's Report.

The report of the commissioners of state fisheries, which will soon be published, gives the following as the principal reason why food fish in Pennsylvania are not more plentiful:

1. The dams which obstruct nearly all the large streams.
2. The lack of adequate fishways.
3. The non-observance of the close of spawning seasons.
4. The many illegal and deadly devices employed at all seasons for the capturing and killing of fish.
5. The pollution of streams with material poisonous to the fish.

The distribution of California trout for 1884 amounted to 43,500. The distribution of brook trout amounted to 64,600, of which Lebanon county received 1,500, Cumberland county 1,000 and Blair county 3,000. Of German carp 4,094 were distributed.

Inaugural Day at Vassar.

There were great times on Inauguration Day at Vassar College, and the Democratic lassies of the institution had full opportunity to "get square" with their Republican companions. Last November the spirit of election day prevailed with as much enthusiasm at Vassar as in the outside world. The Republicans—by far the most numerous—led the Democrats and Prohibitionists a dismal life, finishing up by celebrating Blaine's election before the returns were verified. On that occasion the Democrats and Faculty entertained the supposed victors at an oyster supper, the memory of which became a huge joke when the true result was known. But last night the Republican jewels came to the front, and in return received and feasted the democrats. At 8 o'clock the Reception Committee, Miss Henning, '85; Miss Green, '87, and Miss Crosley of the Preparatory Department, took a stand in the middle parlor, which was handsomely decorated with flags and pictures of the ex-President and of the President and Vice-President. Soon Faculty, teachers and students, representing all possible shades of political opinions, came pouring in, when the monotony of the reception proper was relieved by dancing, in the midst of which there was a halt, when the Anti-Cleveland Club sang a dirge:

And many a good Republican hurrahed for Blaine,
And reviling the Democrat she said:
"You're left again!"
So we don't grudge you or Cleveland your success to-night;
So take, pray, the good wishes that are yours by right.

Quickly the Democratic girls in strong chorus responded:

Come, rally to-night my girls,
Sing "Victory!" our Cleveland has conquered,
Triumphant are we.
We've eaten the crackers and also the stew
Of humiliation,
And now you must too.
We know it is hard—
But we did it before.
You have our example,
Do as we did of yore.
For years twenty-four you have lived at your ease;
You've staid at the White House and done what you pleased.
And longer your stay would surely have been,
If not with a Jimmy you'd tried to get in.

After the songs a procession was formed, which proceeded to the dining-room. Over the door an elaborate drapery of red, white and blue framed a picture of Cleveland, toward which the Republican girls glanced rather gloomily. But their display reached its height as they discovered themselves passing under a large and formidable yoke suspended over the inner door. They were appeased, however, by fragrant whiffs of the oyster supper, their generous tribute to the victorious Democrats. The downcast Republicans were further revived with a stirring song from their glee club.

The 4th of March has come at last,
And p'raps you'll think to find us
All groaning over the defeat,
Of which the day reminds us.

The chorus came out with all the ringing vigor of which "Yankee Doodle" is capable.

Cleveland's got it; we don't care,
Though he's inaugurated,
And all you valiant Democrats
With trinmph are elated.

The hatchet's buried very deep.
By this time it's quite rusty
And portraits of the candidates
Are very, very dusty.

Then the Republicans were represented by a speech and President Caldwell made a few remarks in his usual happy style. After the supper with its general hilarity all sang "America" from blue lettered, red-bordered cards found at the plates and then dispersed well pleased with the celebration of Inauguration Day.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10, 1885.

To relate the events of the past week in the space allowed for a letter, I am afraid will require a power of condensation that your correspondent does not possess.

The President was inaugurated with well ordered pomp and pageantry, in the presence of a crowd unprecedented in numbers and respectability. The weather attributed by some to the arrest of Gen. Hazen, the chief of the Weather Bureau, was as perfect as it had been regulated by a thermometer. The inangural address was delivered in the presence of at least 90,000 spectators, and owing to the strength of the President's voice, a large proportion of them were actual auditors. The parade that followed was such as has never before been seen in this country, and it was reviewed by the President, and many distinguished personages around him, as well as by 250,000 people who covered the sidewalks, temporary balconies, stands, and house tops of Pennsylvania avenue.

At night the sky was painted red, white and blue, with fireworks, and the great ball attended by the President and nearly ten thousand persons was the brilliant and frivolous finale of the day. I gazed upon Mr Cleveland's pale, strong face as he rode to the Capitol in the forenoon, and wondered how he would be able to bear up through the trying ordeal. The mental, physical and nervous strain must have been intense. To go through the preliminary etiquitte at the White House; to drive slowly to the Capitol, the cynosure of hundreds of thousands of eyes; to appear the observed and criticised of all amid the distinguished throng in the United States Senate Chamber; to deliver without reading, an address in the vast presence East of the Capitol; to stand for four hours while a line of 25,000 uniformed men passed before him, and then, at eleven o'clock at night, to appear in a stifling ball room, amid a mob of aggressively curious women—this was the gauntlet with which President Cleveland commenced his administration on the fourth of March. He is alive! and we thank heaven human ingenuity and pageantry has done its worst.

Since the fourth the White House has been besieged by delegations, but the President manages to find time to eat and sleep.

The Cabinet has qualified and gone to work. With the exception of the Cabinet of the late administration none of the rascals have yet been turned out, but quite a number have with the instinct of Davy Crockett's coon come down (gone out) of their own accord. The majority, however, will wait until Mr. Cleveland shoots. They expect to have to come finally, but will defer their tumble as long as possible.

The new president has given out that he will not personally hear or personally consider applications for office, unless they shall come to him recommended by the Cabinet officer in whose department the office is sought. It is believed that Mr. Cleveland will literally adhere to this rule. At any rate it will be a literal impossibility for him to consider one-tenth of the applications he is receiving. Each mail brings an immense load of petitions which Col. Lamont and his clerks look over, acknowledge with prepared blank forms, and refer to the Departments to which they belong. The President does not see them, and no persistence on the part of the applicant will secure his attention.

Miss Cleveland held the usual reception on Saturday afternoon last, and hundreds went to the White House who had not been there before, to pay their respects to the president's sister. Miss Cleveland is not what is known here as a "society lady." She is wanting in the *savoir faire*, the graces, and the *je ne sais quoi* which are characteristic of great social leaders. But she has what is better than all these, in a plain democratic country, an air of sincerity and amiability which impressed her guests with welcome. Her face is expressive of intelligence and character.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The largest strike of coal miners in any one district was commenced at Pittsburg on Monday.

—General Wallace, United States Minister at Constantinople, has resigned.

—The Governor of Mississippi has appointed General Walthall to succeed Secretary Lamar in the United States Senate.

—A millionaire Chinaman lives at Rockford. He owns mines, United States bonds, horses and carriage and a wash-house.

—Patent medicines are estimated by a leading English medical journal to cause the death of 150,000 persons per year.

—John L. Sullivan has accepted Paddy Ryan's challenge to fight with small gloves for $2500 or $5000 a side, a diamond belt and the championship of the world.

—A two-year-old child was burned near Lancaster. The mother was absent from the room about ten minutes and on her return found her little boy had set fire to his clothing. He died in about ten minutes.

—First Assistant Postmaster General Crossby was the first bureau officer to tender his resignation to President Cleveland. He expressed his willingness to remain in office long enough to instruct his successor. His offer was accepted.

—President Cleveland has selected Tuesday's and Friday's of each week as the days for Cabinet Meetings.

—The commissions of 68 presidential postmasters expire during the present month, and over 250 of such commissions will expire before the beginning of the next session of Congress.

—William H. Hill was arrested on Saturday for stealing an insurance policy from Mrs. Catharine Houck. Mrs. Houck had a beneficial policy in Quaker City Association of Philadelphia, of which Hill was an agent.

—Simon Cameron celebrated his eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth, on Sunday at his residence in Harrisburg.

—An old war-horse 28 years of age, belonging to a Mr. Clarke, of Philadelphia, is being treated for insanity, being brought on by indigestion. The owner prizes the horse very highly for the services rendered him during the war.

—A Mrs. Albertson of Wilkes-Barre became intimate with a stranger from New York city who frequented the rink at Wilkes-Barre, and last week left her husband and one child and followed the stranger to New York city. Another victim of the roller skating rink.

—A saw mill belonging to Thomas W. Thompson, of Williamsport was burned to the ground on Sunday morning. Loss about $40,000.

—A man by the name of Joseph Marquete, on a wager, last Saturday night ate 4½ lbs liver pudding, a loaf of bread, and drank ten schooners of beer, five of water, three glasses of whiskey and two quarts of pure cider. He was to eat with Henry Smith, but Smith in order to test himself for the occasion had eaten a thirteen pound turkey, and was ill. Marquette ate alone and took a wager of $20.

—The Methodist ministers of Chicago adopted a resolution that on Sunday next the city churches make a special day of prayer for the spiritual and physical welfare of General Grant.

—General George B. McClellan has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on Decoration Day at Antietam, where he commanded the Union forces on the day of the memorable battle.

—A box seat was tendered President Cleveland for one of the operas during the week, which he promptly declined, saying he would be pleased to attend the opera, but preferred paying the regular price of the box seat.

—General Grant's condition appears to be about the same that it was a week ago. There is no increase of the ulceration. He gets several hours good sleep each day, but mostly from stimulants.

—Rev. Dr. Burchard has been retired as pastor of Murray Hill Church, New York city, and given a salary of $5,000 a year, in order to make room for a younger and more energetic man.

—Charles S. Fairchild, of New York has been appointed by the president as assistant secretary of the treasury, and John C. Block of Illinois as commissioner of pensions.

—Cholera has broken out in Batavia, Java.

—Miss Cleveland as hostess of the White House held her first reception last Saturday afternoon.

—There is fully two feet of snow on the mountains of Sullivan county, while Eaglesmere lake is covered with ice 34 inches thick.

—At the skating rink contest at Madison Square Garden, New York, last week a lad eighteen years old named Donovan, from Elmira, took first prize skating 1092 miles in six days. He is completely broken up physically, and has been out of bed only an hour since he left the rink. A hole was worn in the hollow of one foot, and he was poisoned from the coloring in his stockings.

—Secretary of State Bayard has selected John Cadwallader of Philadelphia as assistant secretary.

—What is supposed to have been an earthquake shock was experienced by the people of Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday evening.

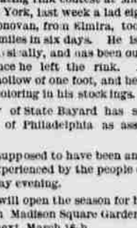
—Barnum will open the season for his mammoth menagerie in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Monday next, March 16th.

—The great lioness in the winter circus at Paris, attacked the lion tamer while he was giving his regular performance. The lion tamer preserved his self-control and gradually neared the gate of the cage, his person torn and mangled and bleeding from innumerable wounds. At a favora ble moment the door was opened and he slipped out and the gate quickly closed. The moment he touched the ground he fell in a swoon from exhaustion. The audience was thrown in a panic, and many wounded.

—The citizens of New Orleans have named Saturday March 21st, as the day for formally acknowledging the courtesy of sending the Liberty Bell to the Exposition.

—Application has been made to have the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company and New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company placed in the hands of a receiver.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

MARRIAGES.

KEEN—BRYANT.—At the Lutheran Parsonage at Berwick on Feb. 21, 1885 by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. S. W. Keen of Briggsville, to Miss Millie Bryant of Kingston.

SEELY—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Feb. 28, 1885 by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. Wm. J. Seely, to Miss Ellen Smith both of Briggsville.

ASH—WERKHEISER.—At the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Pierce W. Ash to Miss Susan E. Werkheiser, both of Fishingcreek.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, March 14 1885.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by lands of Jonas Doty and lands of the estate of William Barrett and others, on the west by lands of the estate of John W. Belshitne, on the north by lands of the estate of F. M. Pealer and others, containing 66 acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, barn, and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution as the property of Jacob M. Belshitne, and to be sold as the property of Jacob M. Belshitne. Fi. Fa.

Miller, Chisman, Knorr & Wintersteen, attys.

ALSO

all that certain house and lot situated at Buck Horn, Columbia county, Penna, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stone in an alley, thence by lot of Joseph Snyder on the north, south fifty-nine and one-fourth east ten perches to a stone, thence Main street of Buck Horn south thirty-three degrees east seven and three-tenth perches to a stone by an alley, north fifty-nine and one-fourth degrees west ten perches to a stone, thence by an alley and lands of John Appleman north thirty-three degrees west six and eight-tenths perches to a stone to the place of beginning, containing seventy and one half perches of land strict measure be the same more or less whereon is erected a one story and a half frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of H. W. McReynolds vs. William S. Marshall, and to be sold as the property of Wm. S. Marshall.

Buckingham, atty. Vend. Ex.

ALSO

all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Briarcreek to Orangeville, thence by land of Cyrus Boone south twenty-two and five-tenths perches to a stone thence by land of the heirs of Christian Mufley, east twenty-three and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of George Mufley north twenty-two perches to a stone, thence along said road north eighty-five degrees west twenty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-five perches of land strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO

all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the above named township described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pin tree, thence by land of Cyrus Boone south three and a quarter degrees west twenty and five-tenths perches to east side of pine stump, thence by lands of Allen Shelhamer south eighty-eight degrees east, twenty-one and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence north three and a quarter degrees east seventy and one-tenth perches, thence by above named land north eighty-seven degrees west seventy-one and two tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and one hundred and ten perches of land strict measure, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Alfred Bower vs. William Kisner and to be sold as the property of William Kisner. Levari Facias.

Ikeler, atty.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Peterman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills, etc., to George W. Peterman of Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, to whom all persons indebted are required to pay; and all creditors required to present their claims duly authenticated.

GEORGE W. PETERMAN, Administrator, Muncy, Pa.

Feb 27-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS YOUNG, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an auditor by the court, "to ascertain and report amounts due the respective heirs arising from allotments of different purparts under proceedings in partition," will attend at his office in Brower's Building, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 24th day of March, A. D. 1885, for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend and establish their claims.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

Feb 25 1885
Feb 27-3t

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill. Sur libel in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named: Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary A Hill a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpœna was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

mar 13w4

TIRED OUT. The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York. Mar 13-4 w r

I WILL PAY $2.50 PER DAY

To all who work for me at home. To many I can afford to pay more. STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Light, Pleasant Work. Send postal card to W. W. Ridout, Louisville, Ky. Mar 13-4 w r

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

A BIG OFFER! To induce them we are going to give away 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send your name, address and express office at once. It is a great labor-saving invention. Address National Co., 25 Dey. st., N. Y. March 6-4w d

FITS A London physician has discovered a cure for Fits. Office in New York. From Am. Journal of Med. "Dr. Ab. Messnie, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 30 years standing cured by him. He guarantees a cure." A large bottle and Treatise sent free. Give P.O. and Express address to Dr. AB. MESNOLE, No. 96 John St., New York. March 6-4w d

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN, $1.50 A YEAR.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Orphans' Court & Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Personal and Real Estate!

In pursuance of the last will and testament of William J. Ikeler, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, the undersigned administrator with the will annexed, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24th, 1885,

commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of A. J. Ikeler, on the east by lands of Eri and Joseph Ikeler, on the south by lands of Paxton Kline and A. K. Heacock, and on the west by land of Thomas Loro, containing

130 ACRES.

of land, more or less, a portion of which is well timbered with oak and chestnut. The land is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with fruit trees of all kinds, being the homestead of the deceased. The buildings consisting of a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and large summer kitchen, large bank barn, with straw shed attached, wagon house, hog pen, large spring house with upper story for shop use, and other convenient out-buildings, a never failing spring of pure cold water in said spring house and good well of water near the house, and flowing streams of water through the fields.

There will also be sold at the same time and place the personal property of said deceased: stoves, carpets, looking-glasses, beds and bedding, stands, sofas, chairs, and household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention.

Also farming implements, sleigh harrake, harrow, cultivator, sled, buggy, harness, lot of lumber, chickens, grain in the ground and farming utensils generally.

Terms of sale of personal property will be made known by the undersigned on day of sale. In selling the real estate all grain in the ground and personal property on the premises are reserved. Possession given April 1st, 1885. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1885, before taking possession, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest from April 1st, 1885.

ERI IKELER, Administrator.

Ikeler & Herring, Attys. feb. 27, ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. HAGENBUCH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Samuel H. Hagenbuch deceased, late of Orange twp. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

Elwell, Atty. W. H. HAGENBUCH, Administrator.

Feb 27-6 w

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	22
Eggs	20
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	12
Sides and shoulders	9
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	14 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 16.25 @ 17

FLOUR.—Western extra's 2.75 @ 3.12½; Penn'a family, 3.50 @ 3.87 Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.50; Winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50.

WHEAT.—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 93; No. 2, 92.

CORN.—47 @ 50.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 38 No. 2, 39.

HAY AND STRAW. Tim thy—Choice Western and New York, $16, fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:30 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:1- p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:57 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Public Sales.

Alem C. Vanliew, administrator of Harriet Vanliew, will sell valuable personal property at late residence of the deceased, near Light Street, on Saturday, March 28. Horses, cows, wagons and general farm implements.

Bartley Albertson will sell valuable personal property on the premises, two miles above Orangeville, on Wednesday, March 25th. One-half interest in portable sawmills, traction and farm engine, several threshers and cleaners, six head of horses, &c. At the same time he will offer at sale the farm of 176 acres.

Eri Ikeler, administrator of the estate of William J. Ikeler, deceased, will sell valuable real estate and personal property on the premises in Mt. Pleasant township, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

William Trowbridge offers for sale on his premises in Hemlock township, on Wednesday, March 18th, valuable personal property, consisting of horses, cows, reapers, mowers, &c.

Personal.

G. P. Stiner, the Orangeville merchant, was in town on Monday.

Rev. Dr. Monroe is attending conference at Huntingdon.

Constable Woodward is confined to his bed by sickness.

Harry Chamberlin at Rupert has been suffering with a cold. He was confined to the house a few days.

Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Williamsport preached in the Episcopal church on Thursday evening.

Rev. L. Zahner is delivering a series of sermons on Sunday evenings, on the subject of confirmation.

Mrs. M. M. Dunning returned from Washington on Tuesday. She witnessed the inaugural ceremonies, being an old acquaintance of the President's sister.

Hon. Wm. Bryson and D. F. Curry of Centralia, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

It is thought McCready Bros. will start their paper mill at Catawissa in a few days.

The ice passed off the Susquehanna river at Marietta on Sunday night.

J. S. Reitz is building a fish and oyster stand alongside of his meat market.

FOR RENT.—A dwelling house upon East street, apply to WM. CHRISMAN.

The Phila. & Reading railroad company paid their workmen on Monday last for the month of January.

The Reformed congregation of this place have extended a call to Rev. Bridenbough, who is expected to preach on Sunday next.

J. F. Harkins will take charge of the Orangeville Academy, commencing the Spring term April 13th.

FOR SALE.—Two first-class river bateaus, built on an improved plan. Inquire of S. W. Hill, Espy, Pa.

There was an addition to the Moyer firm last Monday night. J. L. Moyer's family now numbers one more, and it is a boy.

There was a fire at Nanticoke early Monday morning. E. M. Jacoby, dentist, formerly of this place, was one of the unfortunates.

Another man made happy. This time it is C. M. Bittenbender of Espy. He was presented with a little daughter Wednesday morning.

The Schuylkill County merchants are determined to break up the peddling nuisance, and one of their associations has offered a reward of $15 for every peddler arrested.

FOR SALE.—A large lot of good hemlock joint and lap shaved shingles. Also, a lot of part pine shaved and sawed, at the lowest cash prices.

ANDREW LAUBACH & SON.
Feb. 20-2m.

Wednesday, August 5th, is the day set for the opening of Mountain Grove Camp Meeting. It seems a little strange to think of camping out to relieve one of the excessive heat while we are yet in a temperature bordering on zero.

A much needed improvement has been made in the Prothonotary's office. The shelving under the counter has been re-arranged so that books stand on end. The titles of the records can now readily be seen without removing them from the shelves.

The Philologian Literary Society gave a very interesting entertainment last Friday evening. The audience although a fair one was not what it should have been for such an object. The Society is doing a good work in the school and should always be well patronized.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—My residence at Rupert, lot 120x140 deep with summer kitchen, ice house, stable, coal house, chicken house and pig pen. Large variety of choice fruit, possession April 1st. Terms easy.

HENRY S. REAY,
March 6-2t Rupert, Pa.

There is quite a contest over the Benton post office. The present incumbent, John Heacock, is a Republican. We have been shown a petition signed by a large number of Democrats of Benton township asking that he may be retained. The Misses Appleman are also applicants, and they too have their friends and petitioners. The contest promises to be a warm one.

Dr. Shuman, a young man who has been practising for a number of years at Wapwallopen, and returned to Mifflinville last fall broken down in health, died at the latter place on Saturday last. Mr. Shuman visited Florida and other points in the south during the winter but to no avail. Consumption had laid hold on him, and nothing could check its course.

Next Tuesday is St. Patrick's day.

Mr. Issacher Evans is making some improvements to his residence on East street.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew returned from Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The County Commissioners will put a new roof on the Court House as soon as the weather permits.

G. W. Bertsch the artist tailor put out a new swinging sign on Monday at his place of business, corner of Market and Main street.

About a month ago Peter Gross lost, or rather had stolen, a coach dog. On Monday, while in front of the Court House his dog returned to him. The dog probably returned home at the first opportunity.

Monday morning, March 9th the thermometer registered 4 degrees below zero. It does seem that March came in like a lion, we will wait and see if it goes out like a lamb.

Subscribers who expect to change their places of residence on the first of April should notify us to that effect. Do not forget to name both the old and the new post office addresses of your paper, so that we may have no difficulty in making the change.

The anniversaries and holidays for 1885, are as follows:

St. Patrick's Day, Tuesday, March 17th; Palm Sunday, March 29th; Good Friday, April 3d; Easter Sunday, April 5th; Rogation Sunday, May 12th; Ascension Day, Thursday, May 14th; Decoration Day, Saturday, May 30th; Trinity Sunday, May 31st; Corpus Christi, Thursday, June 4th; Independence Day, Saturday, July 4th; First Sunday in Advent, November 29th; Christmas, Friday, December 25th.

The coroner abuse has not yet reached its climax in Luzerne county, where, on Saturday, that officer stopped the funeral of a young man who was killed by his own carelessness, and insisted, against the protests of friends, in stopping the obsequies and holding an inquest. The commissioners have not moved a whit too soon towards putting an end to such official abuse.

The anthracite coal miners in the Hazleton region are threatening to strike in order to have the 10 per cent reduction of a few weeks ago reinstated. Miners in other portions of the coal regions are giving evidence of uneasiness, and it is not improbable that united action may be taken in the same direction. The times are not sufficiently promising to warrant any serious disturbance of labor.

The Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened at Huntingdon, Pa., Thursday. Rev. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D. D. L. L. D., presided during the session. These delegates represent a membership of nearly 43,000 and church property valued at $1,918,246. The conference last year contributed for missionary purposes (foreign) $30,635.41; church extension, $3,849.35; Freedmen's aid, $2,183.25; education, $1,486.86, and for other local benevolences a sum aggregating over $17,000.

Charles Maskers, of Plymouth, who was recently converted by the Salvation Army of Plymouth, and whose brain became affected because of the enthusiasm he manifested, was placed in the Danville Asylum last week. Previous to the visit of the Salvation Army to Plymouth he was a hard working miner, supporting his wife and four children. After he was converted he sang hymns, exhorted, prayed and gave his whole time to it. When his wife remonstrated with him, he attempted to kill her and the children, and offer them up as sacrifices. Then he destroyed all the furniture. He was then arrested, placed in the county jail and finally confined at Danville.

The treasury department has received from the assistant treasurer at New York specimens of counterfeit one cent pieces which are believed to have obtained extensive circulation in New York and vicinity. The counterfeit is made solely of copper, whereas the genuine coin is alloyed with nickel. As nickel is more valuable than copper it will readily be seen that the manufacture of a good counterfeit consisting entirely of the based metal would prove a lucrative business if successfully conducted for any great length of time. It is estimated that a profit of 75 cents would be made on every hundred of the spurious put into circulation. The matter is being investigated by officers of the secret service.

A number of young friends from Orangeville and St. James' congregation gave Rev. A. Houtz a surprise on last Saturday. Although the day was somewhat unpleasant, there was a reasonable number present. The time was agreeably spent in conversation, music and plays. Not only was the social nature cared for, but the body also was duly provided for by the contents of the baskets. At the close of this very interesting social party there was a brief devotional service. This consisted of an address, prayer and singing the hymns "Home" and "Blest be the Tie." All seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and parted with the best wishes for each others' welfare, and hope of meeting again on a similar occasion.

The State Normal School of the 6th district, at Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., will begin the Spring Term Monday, April 6, 1885. The attendance is larger than in any other term. The senior class is the largest the school has known. Those preparing to teach find the instruction in the theory of teaching invaluable; and full professional standing in the ranks of teachers is conferred by the Diploma. By attending during the spring term students will not only spend thirteen weeks most profitably, but will also learn the advantages offered in the full course. The demand for graduates exceeds the supply. Many students improve the very excellent opportunity to prepare for college. No other schools offer equal advantages for the money. A card from the Principal will secure half fare on the D. L. & W., and Reading R. R. D. J. WALLER, Jr.
Mar 13-3w

A question has been raised as to the proper time for the President and members of the Town Council to be sworn in. The act passed in 1883 provides that all borough officers thereafter elected, shall be sworn in on the first Monday of March, instead of April as heretofore. This year is the first time that there has been an opportunity to raise the question, and the council has acted under the belief that the law of 1883 does not include this place because it does not say "town" officers, and the council elected in February will therefore not be sworn in until the first Monday in April. It may make little or no difference this year when the new council goes into office, but the point should be raised during the year so that a judicial decision may be obtained before another election. The lawyers disagree in their interpretation of the law, and it will remain uncertain until it gets into court. An amicable action could be agreed upon so as to get a decision.

J. C. Brown of the *Republican* has been re-appointed Notary Public.

Mr. Alfred Hower will open a select school in Catawissa on April 20th, to continue ten weeks.

Attention is called to the advertisement of L. W. Hartman & Son, in another column.

Thomas Metherell furnished the music for the benefit hop tendered Thos. E. Harder at Catawissa, Thursday evening of last week.

Remember next Monday, March 16, will be the eclipse of the sun. The duration is from 11:45 to 2:30. Every one should make arrangements for close observation. Smoked glass with a little circle in the centre free from smoke will aid much in seeing the eclipse. It is said there are numerous spots on the sun at present, which can also be seen.

J. L. Girton has leased the old stand lately occupied by J. F. Caldwell as bakery and confectionery, and has commenced making repairs, suitable for a first-class restaurant. He has entered into a lease with Mr. Caldwell for a term of three years. Mr. Girton will move April 1st and hopes to have his rooms complete in every respect for the accommodation of the public.

The case of Dr. J. L. Bauer was not argued before the Supreme Court last week, most of the time being occupied by cases from Berks county, which is allotted the same week as Columbia. This postpones the argument for one year. When Columbia county has but two or three suits a year before the Supreme court, and can't even get them heard, it is high time that some new arrangement be made to expedite the business of the highest tribunal in the state.

Spring will be upon us in a short time now and we will need change of clothing. Don't wait too long. Our popular clothier D. Lowenberg, has a full assortment for the accommodation of every one, both in quality and price. Ready-made clothing of all kinds and prices lower than ever, besides his goods are always reliable. Don't go away from home for your suits. You can be accommodated here with less expense. If you desire custom made clothing, his gentlemanly cutter Mr. Townsend can give you a fine outfit.

Stockton, Cal., now has a curiew bell, which rings at 9:10 o'clock every evening, at which time all children must go home or be arrested.

Would not such an arrangement be a blessing to the children of this town, and so a great benefit to their parents. It would doubtless save many a boy from vagabondage and vices. It is the night school of the street that educates the great army of young tramps, while the home trains up the sober, honest, industrious citizens. Can the town council give us a curfew?

Twenty-five brawny-looking young men and twenty-five red-cheeked young women, the latter wearing high-topped boots, passed through Allentown from New York for Mauch Chunk, on the Lehigh and Susquehanna road on Monday night. The young men are miners in Carbon county. They originally came from Hungary; so did the young women. The young men, who wanted to get married, sent an agent to Hungary three months ago to get them wives. The fair-haired girls were all strangers to the young men until they met them on the arrival of steamer Werra at Castle Garden on Sunday. They were all married in New York before starting for the coal regions.

After much discussion it has been decided that if there is any safest place on a railway train, it is in the rear seat of the rear car. One of the greatest trials of sleeping car conductors' lives is to provide centre lower berths for everybody who comes. If the centre of a car rides any easier than the end, then the cars, built as solid and as strong as they are, spring up and down in the middle precisely as does a buckboard. If they do not, why should it ride any easier? As a matter of fact, the jar in an ordinary sleeper will be found, by close tests, to be quite as noticeable in the centre as in either end of the car.

About the first of April is general settlement day. We hope to hear from a large number of our patrons who are indebted to this office for job work, advertising and subscription, at that time. In accordance with our custom, bills will be made out and mailed to every person who is in any way indebted to us, soon after the 1st of April. Settlement before that time will save us the postage, which is no small item, and will save annoyance to all those who dislike to be dunned. Please bear in mind, if you owe this office anything, that it will be your fault if you are dunned, and not ours, as we now give timely notice.

Appointments of Lewisburg District, Central, Pa., conference of the Evangelical Church.

S. W. Seibert, P. E.
Lewisburg, J. Young,
Buffalo, I. M. Pines,
White Deer, S. P. Remer,
Milton, C. W. Finkbinder,
Hughesville, W. H. Lilly,
Dushore and Bernice, W. H. Hartman,
Danville, A. S. Baumgardner,
Bloomsburg, H. W. Buck,
Berwick, J. J. Lohr,
Columbia, D. P. Kline,
Luzerne, M. F. Fossleman,
Catawissa, J. B. Fox,
Waller, J. W. Messenger,
Wyoming, J. M. Brader,
Tunkhannock, G. L. Burson,
West Clifford, B. F. Keller,
Maple Grove, J. H. Hertz,
E. Kohr, A. L. Reeser and Geo. Hunter, members of Lewisburg, Qr., Conference.
U. F. Swengel, Ass't., Ed., of S. S. Literature, and members of Lewisburg Qr., Conference.

The Board of Directors of this town having learned of the too frequent habit parents have fallen into of granting excuses for the absence of their children from the schools the following address was adopted at a meeting held on Monday evening:

PARENTS AND TEACHERS: We would respectfully call your attention to an evil existing in our public schools, for which you are largely responsible. The teachers are greatly annoyed by the large number of written requests from parents asking that their children be excused during a portion of the school hours. There are no doubt occasions when requests such as these are necessary and unavoidable, but we have reason to believe that by far the greater number are for frivolous and decidedly objectionable reasons. Repeated absence of pupils destroys their interest in their studies and operates against the good order and systematic management of the school and seriously impairs the progress of all the pupils. That the teachers may be assisted in their work, we would earnestly and respectfully urge all parents not to request that excuses be granted, except for reasons that are absolutely unavoidable.

BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL BOARD.

David Wianer offers himself as crier at vendues.
Apr 1 *

Rentals and Leases.

The Supreme Court has decided that the letting of a house, by parole, for a certain sum per month, is not a lease from year to year. And when a tenant from month to month holds over for more than a year, he does not become a tenant from year to year but remains a tenant from month to month. The tenant in such cases is not liable for a whole year's rent, and is not entitled to three months notice to quit. Only in cases where a written lease provides otherwise is this decision applicable. A man may lease a house for more than a month or year when the terms of the written agreement holds good. These facts are important as the first of April approaches. It only requires a month's notice to oust such a tenant where there is no lease.

Answers to Puzzles.

The answer to puzzle in our issue of February 27th is "Pen, Ink and Paper." Answered by Mamie Sheep, Jerseytown.

A correspondent from Jerseytown sends the following:

No. 1.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 1, 11, 6, 5 is a wrap.
My 6, 10, 8, is an insect.
My 13, 14, 5 is to permit.
My 4, 2, 8 is a drunkard.
My 3, 9, 7, 14 is a number.
My 12, 11 is a river in Europe.
My whole is a city in Europe.

No. 2.

I am composed of 9 letters
My 1, 4 is a proposition.
My 3, 9, 4 is a verb.
My 2, 3 is a pronoun.
My 7, 6, 8, 5 is a den of wild beasts.
My whole is a large Island.

Burned Up at a Lime Kiln.

Last Sunday morning James Shellhamer of Lime Ridge discovered the body of a man lying at the top of one of the kilns at Low's quarry. The man was dead and partly consumed. Mr. Shellhamer at once notified Esquire Harris and a jury was empanelled to hold an inquest. Thomas Cain, J. S. Mann, T. D. Robbins, I. J. Hess, Mr. Shellhamer and Benjamin Jamison constituted the jury. Their verdict was that the deceased came to his death by being suffocated by the gas from the kiln and falling into the fire. The body was burned so that identification was impossible, all the clothing being gone except his gum boots and a Scotch cap. The man was undoubtedly a tramp who lay down at the top of the kiln to get warm. Jacob Hess, undertaker, took charge of the body and it was buried in the Methodist cemetery at Stonytown on Sunday afternoon.

A Bloomsburg Boy in Trouble.

The following article is copied from the court proceedings of Lycoming county of last week. The boy Hawkins spoken of is from this town:

"John Hawkins and Henry White, two smart looking colored boys, indicted for forgery, were brought up and plead guilty. Hawkins, a fine looking young fellow, informed the court that he had written the order for White merely to accommodate him, as he could not write. White had money coming to him from Shapleigh & Krouse, and his father had forbid the firm to pay the money. In order to get it he conceived the idea of forging his father's name, and secured the services of Hawkins to assist him. In passing sentence upon Hawkins Judge Cummin said: 'The circumstances of your offense, as I understand them, are that this other young man induced you to sign his father's name to an order; that you did not get any of the proceeds of the transaction at all, but what you did was merely the clerical work. I have received letters from friends of yours in Bloomsburg, which say that you have always had a good character. You have made this mistake, though I can hardly credit but what you knew that it was wrong to sign another's name to a paper. I will make your sentence light, and if you take advantage of my kindness you may yet become a useful citizen, but if you ever come into this court again you will not get off so easily.' The prisoner was then sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

Catawissa.

Pay-day on the P. R. R. R. on Monday made business brisker in town again. As it is January's wages the men need it.

We noticed quite a number of strangers in town on Saturday. Institute and other business matters.

The Institute was fairly attended. The addresses in the forenoon were delivered by Prof. Waller, who spoke of the need of country teachers improving themselves. Not giving the excuse that they were too old, as other noted men had accomplished their greatest acts after they had attained the age of forty years and upwards. He said that poverty was no excuse, as necessity compels a person to work. Also that brief treatises were not good, as it was impossible for us to comprehend what took a lifetime of study for other men. We should endeavor to cultivate the habit of attention and not read anything except with pencil in hand to note down the points. Charles Fisher next spoke on Arithmetic, asking how pupils can be made good reasoners upon the subject. He was followed by Prof. Noetling and others, who discussed the question, when the Professor said that if pupils did not become good reasoners it was the teacher's fault and not the pupils' or the methods. Miss Enola Gule gave a few hints on reading, and read a few selections. Superintendent Grimes read an essay on public exercises. Miss Ruth Perkins read an essay on language lessons, stating that we must put forth persistent effort and constant care, combined with thorough drill in every lesson recited. A. Hower then spoke on "Does our System of Governing make Men and Citizens?" in which he stated that statistics prove that it does, and that proper teaching will bring us to be a better class of citizens. Prof. Noetling said that the way the most of our schools are taught it did not make good citizens, and said that it was time we had less old fogies and more young men and women. The County Superintendent of Montour county gave the teachers a few words of encouragement, and said he hoped the next time to be able to say more. Rev. Neiman then said that he thought that the public schools were doing a good work. The whole programme was not carried out, as the time was too short. There was a little too much of a particular hobby among some of the speakers, and not enough of a liberal spirit.

There was a slight mash-up in the railroad yard last week.

We understand there are a quite a number of teachers applying for school-rooms to take up a select school. Would it not be advisable to patronize home talent in preference to foreign talent, if it is just as good, if not better.

The Post Office fight has again broken out afresh. I have heard of three or four petitions being passed around town.

Sleighing is nearly gone, and next is the mud.

Lightstreet.

Quite a number of the ladies of town gave Rev. Wharton's family a surprise on the 4th inst. In the evening the young women finished the occasion by way of a pound party. Glad to say that all escaped being pounded.

The inauguration of Grover Cleveland was observed here by throwing the flag to the breeze about 6 o'clock in the morning.

We notice upon our streets again the effects of roads being so much higher than the pavements.

There was quite a gathering at Reese Fairman's sale on the 4th inst., preparatory to his moving to town to take charge of the hotel.

Notwithstanding the slack water the Bloomsburg Paper Company still continue to keep their mill going.

Rev. Canfield has begun a series of protracted meetings in the Presbyterian church at this place.

Rev. Wharton preached his last sermon on Sunday last, before going to Conference. He has, in the two years past, missed but one Sunday from regular appointments, except when in attendance at Camp Meetings and Conference.

A. C. Vanliew is now confined to his home by sickness.

Abram Custer having purchased the lot upon which the Walnut hotel used to stand, now contemplates erecting a dwelling house thereon.

Mrs. Theo. Heck had quite an interesting party on Friday. We are not aware what the principal topic of discussion was, but cutting carpet rags was indulged in pretty freely.

Mimin.

A number of the young people attended institute at Catawissa on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wolf of Nanticoke spent Sunday in town.

Protracted meeting closed in the M. E. church on Sunday evening and opened in the Lutheran the same evening.

Jennie Moyer of Catawissa called on friends at Hetlerville recently.

Mrs. G. W. Welsh moved to Watsontown on Tuesday.

An express package came to the depot for one of the school teachers a few days ago; some of those who handled it fearing it might be dynamite handled it with care. It proved to be a copper boiler. Little like the fellow who walked around the powder magazine.

Dr. J. L. Shuman died of consumption on Saturday. He was a successful physician and practiced most of the time at Wapwallopen.

Rev. Horning started to conference on Tuesday. As he has served his three years in the ministry at this place he will no longer be among us for the present. He was liked by all.

What might be called a lucky accident occurred on Sunday. While Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Creasy were driving between Mifflin and Catawissa the sleigh overturned, threw them out and turned back, the horse ran home. At the lower end of town he turned back to stable street, ran by the stable and back to Main street, ran by the Post Office then down the pavement between the shade trees and tie posts and yard fence for a whole square when he stopped while the sleigh was not injured in the least. It would puzzle some drivers to do as well.

Jerseytown.

The young people are taking advantage of the good sleighing, and parties have been numerous during the last two weeks.

Mr. Charles Funston was in town a few days since.

Mrs. Dr. Fruit is away on a visit.

Miss Kate Fruit has returned from a visit to Hazleton.

Judge Butler of Washingtonville and H. H. Stout of Limestone were in town on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron of Tecumseh, Mich., have been visiting at Mr. C. Kreamer's.

Rev. Tubbs formerly a pastor on this charge was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Yeager of Greenwood, were with friends on Sunday.

Operator Chas. M. Smith is at home for a time.

Warren McCollum made a flying visit to Turbotsville last Thursday.

The infant child of John Ross was buried last week.

J. H. Axe is visiting at Turbotville.

A shooting match for a silver watch is tolked of. The shooting to take place next Saturday.

The town school has been closed on account of diphtheria.

One case was reported last Thursday morning. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading, and it is to be hoped that the measures taken may be altogether successful.

Capt. Wm. Hendershott of Lewisburg has been through the community selling fruit trees. Being an old acquaintance he is meeting with success, the hard times to the contrary notwithstanding. L. Y.

Death of the Apostles Continued.

Bartholomew laboring in concert with St. Philip to plant Christianity in India, so enraged the bigoted magistrates that he was, together with St. Philip, designed for martyrdom, and in preparation of this, fastened to a cross; but their consciences pricking them for a time, they took St. Bartholomew down from the cross and set him at liberty. His last remove was to Albanople, in Great Armenia, a place miserably overrun with idolatry, from which he labored to reclaim the people. This provoked the magistrates, who prevailed on the governor to put him to death, which he cheerfully underwent, sealing the truth of the doctrine he had preached with his blood.

St. Matthew was martyred. After his leaving India, he traveled in several parts, especially Ethiopia. However, after laboring in the vineyard of his master, he suffered martyrdom at a city of Ethiopia, called Naddabar; but by what kind of death is not absolutely known, though the general opinion is, that he was slain with an halbert.

ST. THOMAS WAS MURDERED. St. Thomas was pursued by the Brachmans, and their armed followers. While he was at prayer, they first shot at him with a shower of darts, after which one of the priests ran him through with a lance.

St. James the less was murdered by the Scribes and Pharisees. They threw him from the pinnacle on which he stood, into the court below; but not being killed on the spot, he recovered himself so far as to rise on his knees, and pray fervently to heaven for his murderers. But malice is too diabolical to be pacified with kindness, or satisfied with cruelty. Accordingly his enemies, vexed that they had not fully accomplished their work poured a shower of stones upon him, while he was imploring their forgiveness at the throne of grace and put an end to his misery with a fuller's club. BIBLE READER.

FOR SALE.

I BUY AND SELL

CALVES. I want nearly all the good calves in the county.

SHOTES. A specialty. I deal largely in nice white clean and thrifty shotes in pigs from 2 to 8 weeks old, 2 months, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8 months old, shotes in weight from 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 80, 90, to 100 pounds a piece.

POULTRY. Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, &c.

PORK. A specialty. I handle pork in weight from 75, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 350, 400, 450 to 500 pounds, by the pound, quarter, and side or whole pig.

BEEF. A specialty by the pound, half quarter, quarter, side, whole beef, live, standing up or knocked down, from 5 cents a pound up to 6, 7, 8, 9 to 10 cents a pound.

APPLES. By peck, bushel, or by the barrel.

FURS. Fox, Skunk, Raccoon, Mink, Muskrat, Sheep Skins, &c.

HAY. Timothy, Clover, and Timothy and Clover Hay.

BARK. Oak and Hemlock.

CLOVERSEED. Bought and sold.

RYE STRAW. By the bundle or by the ton.

BEESWAX.

FRESH COWS.

LUMBER. All kinds 2x4, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, 3x7, 3x8, 4x6, 5x6, 6x8, 12, 14 16, 18 and 20, 22, 24, 26, 30 to 32 feet long.

Boards and Plank 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long, worked half inch, pine and Hemlock.

German siding 12, 14 and 16 feet long.

Hemlock Boards 6x12 inch, ungraged 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long. Shingle and Plastering lath. A lot of good dry white pine boards, narrow, medium and wide 12, 13, 14, 16 and 20 inches wide. Worked white pine, yellow pine, and Hemlock flooring, 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Shaved and sawed shingles, pine, No 1, 2, and 3, pine, Hemlock and chestnut. Battens 2 and 3 inch, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, pickets, posts, rails, waiscoding. Lumber dressed in the yard at the store. Telephone connection.

SILAS YOUNG,

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.

Benton.

We are very sorry that the item which appeared week before last relating to the Harrison family, for whom we always had from boyhood the most sincere esteem and respect, should have been misconstrued so as to give offense. This item was written out of respect we held for the entire family. Mrs. Harrison was an English lady, as we were since informed, and not of Scotch descent, as was erroneously reported. We cheerfully make this explanation and correction from the fact that the most friendly relations always existed between us.

The item relating to "Old Grandma Yaple," as she was familiarly called, was intended for a separate article, and a matter which we supposed would be interesting to the readers of the COLUMBIAN, as we never had knowledge of any other person in Columbia county, who, in our day, received a pension from the government for services rendered in the Revolutionary war. How these two items could be so closely allied as to be a continuation of the first and be so regarded, we cannot understand. "We are not yet fifty years old," &c., was the beginning of the latter item.

William Ash of Benton, butchered a "porker" which dressed 543 pounds. Billy likes heavy weights.

John Hoyt disposed of his personal property on last Thursday a week, with the intention of moving to New Jersey.

Mr. Stephen Keefer, father of Joseph Keefer formerly of Bloomsburg, died on Thursday night of last week. He was a citizen of Benton township.

The snow is slowly but surely on the decline. Lookout, ye along the streams, should it go on the double quick.

The new administration has set in.

Wm. H. Krickbaum, merchant, at Cambra, is making preparations for building a new barn on the old homestead in Benton township.

There was a radical change on the 4th of March.

Lots of sales in our locality this Spring.

Hugh McBride, aged about 85 years, sold his lot in Fishingcreek and moved to Nanticoke, where he remained only for a short time, when he again moved to New Columbus, where he resides at the present time.

Farming seems to be on the stand still during snow suspension.

The farmers have ample time for visiting, but do not seem to improve it as in olden times.

Sleighing is played out on the Shickshinny turnpike.

We have not the time to prepare the usual puzzle.

Centralia.

The repairing of Morris Ridge breaker which has been in progress the past month is now completed, and the facilities for preparing coal have been greatly enlarged. The coal from this mine is of a superior quality, which gives it a ready sale in all markets. Mr. Troutman of town, is the head of the firm who operate the mine, and has done much towards making it a model of a colliery.

Although several attempts have been made, during the winter season, to erect a skating rink in town, none were successful until this week. Mr. Pfeiffer, proprietor of the Centralia House, has converted the basement of the hotel into a rink, which will be the center of attraction for a few months at least. The partitions have all been removed, and a maple flooring carefully put down. The skating surface is about 50 feet square, but this is not half large enough for the crowd that will attempt to rinkulate on the opening night.

Edward Colihen returned to town last week, after spending several years in the South.

Miss Jane Sweeny, an eighteen-year-old daughter of John Sweeney, Dark Corner, died of chronic croup on Tuesday morning. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery on Thursday.

A sleighing party, consisting of ten couple, visited Mt. Carmel rink on Wednesday evening, and report having a good time.

The most liberal man in town this season is Mr. Kehler, the butcher, who treated his patrons to a sleigh ride last week. Over fifty ladies took advantage of the Butcher's liberality, and enjoyed themselves as only ladies can.

Five car loads of new mine wagons have been received by Riley & Co. the past week, and will be used at Logan and Centralia collieries.

Mr. Cottington is confined to the house with a severe attack of sickness.

On Thursday of last week four hundred and seventy wagons of coal were hoisted from Centralia colliery slope. This is the largest number of wagons ever hoisted in one day since the opening of the mine.

Daniel Sweeney has again failed in business. After failing four times Mr. S. thinks it high time to try his luck in some other channel, and will accordingly go to work in the mines.

John Foeller entered the house of Benjamin Evans on Railroad street during the absence of the inmates on Thursday evening, and stole a valuable watch. Mr. Evans was not aware of his loss until several hours later when it was ascertained that the thief had been seen leaving the house by a back door. Foeller is a good for nothing loafer, and has subsisted on the charity of Mr. Evans and others during the winter. He was followed to Mt. Carmel where all trace of him was lost.

A few of the members of the Shenandoah Polo Club raised a disturbance on the late train, while returning from Mt. Carmel on Thursday night, and carried things on in real cowboy style, until they reached this station. Unfortunately for the Polo Club the crew of train 85 are a set of men not easily scared, and in less time than it requires to write it the disturbers were landed on the railroad. As walking was pretty good they probably reached home the following morning. They may be expert polo players, but they can't run a train.

Andrew Gallagher is the happiest man in town—cause, he's a pa, and it's a girl, too.

C. G. Murphy, after viewing the elephant, returned from Washington on Thursday.

The employes of Park colliery are still out on strike, and there is no telling when the colliery will resume work, as the operators are determined not to accede to the demands of the miners, and vice versa. The quota of coal to be shipped from this colliery has been transferred to the Logan and Centralia collieries, and will keep both working full time for the remainder of the month.

Our physicians are kept constantly on the go, owing to the prevalency of diphtheria and pneumonia. Dr. Gwinner attended over forty cases of the latter disease during the winter, and was, we are pleased to say, successful in every case.

We noticed our newly elected Chief Burgess looking after the interests of the borough on Saturday evening last. If he makes as good an officer as his predecessor there will be no cause for complaint.

An attractive new sign now adorns the front of Horan's undertaking establishment.

A base-ball club is about to be organized in Dark Corner. The material for a first-class club is in the Corner, and judging from the interest taken so early in the season, they intend to make things hum.

"Jack" McCarty of Ashland, well-known in this borough, started a daily paper in Shenandoah this week. We wish him a brilliant career.

P. Clark of Morris Ridge, still continues his visits to Shenandoah. The day has not been settled on, but the happy event will occur some time next month.

Morris Ridge suspended work on Monday, owing to a scarcity of cars.

George Llewellyn is at present looking after the interests of the Ashland *Local*, in town.

We noticed Miss Millington of Shenandoah, and Miss Groody of Ashland, among the visitors to town this week.

Deeds Recorded.

Samuel Musgrave, administrator to Simon D. Bordo, Greenwood.

Isaac Mordan and wife to A. J. Ikeler, Mt. Pleasant.

William H. Ellis and wife to Henry Geese, Catawissa.

Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co., to Trustees M. E. church of Berwick, Berwick.

John Hampton and wife to William B. Houck, Roaringcreek.

Joseph Clewell to Emanuel Helwig, Catawissa.

John W. Boyer and wife to the N. & W. B. R. Company, Catawissa.

Richard H. Aten and wife to the N. & W. B. R. Company, Main.

Sarah E. Woods, administratrix to Philip Cain, Berwick.

John W. Hoffman, sheriff to Hannah Person, Conyngham.

Aaron Person, et. al. to T. W. Davis, et. al., Conyngham.

George Zimmerman and wife to Catharine E. Christman, Bloomsburg.

J. P. Freas and wife to H. L. Freas, Greenwood.

J. S. McMurtrie and wife to Freas Brothers, Briarcreek.

Same to the same, Greenwood.

James P. Freas and wife to Henry L. Freas, Berwick.

George Fenstermacher and wife to Uriah Hower, Locust.

Franklin L. Shuman and wife to same, Catawissa.

Hannah Fetterman to same, Roaringcreek.

Geo. Fenstermacher and wife to same, Roaringcreek.

Joseph B. Knittle and wife to Zachariah Kreacher, Catawissa.

Silas J. Benjamin and wife to I. E. Patterson, Benton.

John F. Chapin and wife to same, Benton.

David Lowenberg and wife to Susan V. Kester, Bloomsburg.

Edward W. Ivey, administrator et. al. to Richard Ivey, Hemlock.

John S. Hartman to Sarah S. Dent, Hemlock.

C. S. Fernwald Sheriff to Benton M. S. F. L. Association, Benton.

The B. M. S. F. & L. Association to George H. Little, Scott.

Stephen Pohe, executor et. al. to Mary P. Wolf, Centre.

Michael Federolf and wife to Lewis Driesbach, Conyngham.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies you will find one of the nicest lines of Black and Colored chenile fringes, Trimming Braids, Tinsel Braids, Buttons, Ornaments, Buckles, Worsted Fringes, Fancy Ornaments, Chenile's Astrascene, &c., at Clark & Son's at lowest prices.

Umbrellas at cost to close out stock, at F. D. Dentler's.

For the next 60 days I will make fine cabinet photos at $3.00 per dozen. Lightning process. Quick as wink. A full line of frames on hand. McKELLIP.
Jan 16-3 mos

You will find at Clark & Son's a full line of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Shirtings, &c. All at the lowest prices.

Men's heavy boots at reduced prices Dentler's.

We offer a 60 inch wide Turkey red Table Linen fast colors at 58c yd., never sold less than 60c. yd., at Clark & Son's.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Clark & Son offer special bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Cotton Trimmings.

Gentlemen's winter underclothing at cost at Dentler's.

Tinware at cost at variety store.

Ranges, cook stoves, cooking utensils, agate-iron and tinware, plows, and all kind of repairs for stoves and plows. Lowest prices at Sharpless' foundry.
Feb 27-4 t

Ladies those 69c., all wool Dress Cloths make handsome spring dresses, (all the new shades,) never sold before for less than $1 yd., at Clark & Son's.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Stockings

How to Test Milk.

Everyone knows the difference in milk. How to test the milk is thus explained by one who has experimented for himself. It is of no little importance to have at hand a convenient and reliable mode of testing the richness of milk. This is usually done by the mere rule of "guess." There is a more reliable way, within the reach of all, and whereby any person may safely govern himself in deciding upon which of any number of milkmen he will patronize, or which of any number of cows he will purchase. Procure any long vessel—a cologne bottle or a long phial. Take a narrow strip of paper, just the length from the neck to the bottom of the phial, and mark it with one hundred lines at equal distances; or, if more convenient, into fifty lines, and count each line as two, and paste it upon the phial, so as to divide its length into a hundred equal parts. Fill it to the highest mark with milk fresh from the cow, and allow it to stand in a perpendicular position twenty-four hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give the exact percentage in the milk, without any guess-work.

We tried the experiment several years since, and found it valuable. We gathered the idea long ago from an agricultural paper, but we carried the experiment further, by which we found the percentage of butter in the cream. Set the milk in a large dish, and collect say from one hundred to two hundred ounces of cream; make the butter, and the percentage of butter in the cream can be ascertained by the number of ounces of butter made from it.

As per example: If one hundred ounces of milk give ten ounces of cream, and ten ounces of cream give five ounces of butter, we will have learned that one hundred ounces of milk will give five ounces of butter. Such experiments are worth being made, and made carefully. In no other way do we know what we have in a cow or milk, or what we are buying. In this way, also, we may test the exact nutritive value of different kinds of milk from our cows—a very important matter.

Farmers may deprive much benefit by making a few simple experiments now and then. They need not interfere with any of the regular duties of the farm; and nothing but a spirit of habitual indolence of thought and action will keep them from doing so. Such experiments often lead to important results, and evoke interesting and instructive facts.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

A Cheap Poultry House.

Experience has proved that twenty fowls, properly housed, provided with suitable food, pure water, clean nest boxes, plenty of dust, lime in some form, and gravel, will return more clear profit than fifty, kept as they generally are upon farms.

Suggest a good poultry house to the average farmer, and frequently there arises in his mind the image of an elaborate affair costing one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. Not being able to spare that amount for such a purpose, he goes without, and his poultry, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, are a dead expense full two-thirds of the year, eating valuable food constantly and yielding nothing in return.

A poultry house large enough to properly shelter twenty fowls can be erected at the very small cost of $3.85. We give a list of all the material, which, with the exception of the sash, cost three dollars and eighty-five cents. The sash was taken from a hot-bed that is used for sprouting sweet potatoes in the spring. When the sash is required for the hot-bed the season is mild and the opening is covered with boards. This structure is nine feet wide, twelve feet long, and five feet high in the center. The short side of the roof is two feet long, and the long side, which fronts south and comes to within eighteen inches of the ground, is seven feet.

At the further end of the roof boards extend over an opening made for the fowls to pass in and out. The perches are one foot above the floor and extend along the north side of the interior. The bottom board on that side is hung with hinges so it can be raised, and the droppings under the perches scraped out.

The nest boxes are arranged along the low side, the dust box is placed in the sunniest spot, and the feed and water troughs near the door. One pane of glass in the sash is loose so that it may be moved down for ventilation. The floor should be covered with sand when obtainable, if not, with straw, chaff, or other similar material that can be raked out when soiled. The whole interior should be given a coat of fresh lime whitewash at least four times a year, and the perches swabbed with kerosene. Hens kept in this house lay steadily all winter. The poultry house here described is easily cleaned, and answers the purpose nearly as well as one costing twenty times as much.—*Day Star.*

Heavy Milk.

Most people do not know what heavy milk is. It is the kind that will not separate and raise all its cream under ordinary conditions. The cream globules are so small and so nearly the specific gravity of the water of the milk that they do not separate and rise to the surface. This kind of milk is found in particular cows in all breeds, but appears to be more prevalent in some breeds than in others, as Ayrshires and Devons. It is good milk for family use, or for cheese, but not for butter.

The discovery of this property of milk was made in Denmark since the invention and use of the centrifugal separators. Milk having this property is found frequently in this country and has probably always existed without being detected. Heating the milk to near one hundred degrees Fahrenheit before setting partially overcomes the trouble, though it is doubtful if this releases and throws up all the cream. The centrifugal machines overcome the obstacle.—*Farm Journal.*

The Strawberry as a Window Plant.

To those who seek variety in their window plants the strawberry makes a pleasing contrast; its bright, green leaves, the white clusters of flowers, and the numerous bunches of luscious fruit, are all deeply interesting, and the developing of each affords quite as much pleasure as the growth of the leaves and the expanding of the blossoms of any of the flowering plants. To have good plants for this purpose the work should begin in August, or earlier, if the newly set plants begin to throw out runners. Six-inch pots should be filled with good, rich loam and set in the ground at the right distance from the strawberry plants to receive the first new plant that forms; when this gets well established it may be separated from the parent plant, and all of the pots containing young plants thus established should be gathered up and set in some convenient place near together where they can be watered and carefully looked after. No runners should be permitted to grow, but the plant itself should be stimulated so it will grow enough to fill the pot with strong roots. The plants thus grown should have the benefit of the first cold weather to ripen them up; after two or three cold nights if it is found that most of the foliage is killed, the pots should be removed to a cool cellar where there is some light; here they may be kept until wanted to ornament the window.

It is not the most satisfactory way to bring the plants all up at one time, but it is better to bring up only a portion, thus the plants of themselves show a variety; one set of plants showing the green leaves, another the opening flowers, and still another the ripening fruit. By this plan they always attract attention, and the season of ripened fruit very much lengthened.

It is surprising that a plant so interesting, so attractive, and in the end furnishing such luscious fruit, is not more frequently found among the window plants.

In growing the strawberry as a window plant one thing must be remembered, it needs the sun to make it an attractive plant; in the shade or a partial shade the leaves will look pale, run up stocks so long and small that they will not be strong enough to support the leaf, and so will drop down and thus make an unsightly plant. Some who have tried to thus grow it have been led to discard it as an unsightly plant, but when given plenty of sunshine it is quite a different plant; if it is to be shaded by other plants it had better not be introduced, but if it can be given a position in front where it can have plenty of room and sunshine, it will maintain an attractive appearance until the fruit is ripe.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Closed for Repairs.

The young ladies and young gentlemen of a town in Western Pennsylvania are said to be standing round the streets at night biting their finger-nails and looking disconsolate because their roller-skating rink is closed for repairs. The ordinary old-fashioned pleasures of flirting on the sidewalks have grown tame and in the temporary absence of the more æsthetic enjoyment of the rink the boys and girls do not know what to do with themselves.

They used to go to meeting and cast sheep's eyes at each other across the pews and aisles during service and take long walks after meeting, but the preacher's opposition to the rinks has kindled a corresponding opposition to the preachers, and now the young people won't go to meeting even for fun. The repeated exhilarations of the skating rinks have in a measure vitiated the known literary tastes of the country girls, so they are not at all inclined to go back to evening readings. They are bound to have the skating rink.

If the young people, especially the girls, would devote their leisure evenings to mutual conversations about the possible improvements in future housekeeping; say, for instance, how can wives cease to be dowdy-looking in their own house; how can they learn to darn stockings with neatness, and no cobbling; how can they learn the art of always keeping a house tidy and clean and homelike, and how understand the science of retaining their husband's affection and respect and other minor matters of needed improvement, the temporary closing of a roller skating rink would not worry them and their finger-nails would not get bitten. But it is hard to get these ideas into some young heads in these days.—*Phila. Times.*

A Man Who was Imprisoned for Another Man's Crime Set Free After Five Years.

After having been imprisoned five years for a murder which he did not commit, Henry Digby has been released from the Chester, Illinois, penitentiary.

Five years ago John Sinkler, a Kentuckian, was murdered at Digbytown, a village in Hamilton County, Ill. He lived a few hours after receiving the fatal wound and testified that he was aroused suddenly from sleep and saw a man standing in his room. He sprang up in bed and asked the intruder what he wanted. A scuffle ensued and Sinkler was shot. The murderer fled. Sinkler swore from his voice, he believed that the man who shot him was Henry Digby, a son of John Digby, an Englishman, with whom Sinkler had been boarding. Henry Digby was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years in the Chester penitentiary. John Sinkler was to have been married the next Sunday to Eliza Digby, Henry's sister. Sinkler and his two brothers, Richard and Perry, were then partners in business at Digbytown. It was said that Richard was deeply in love with his brother's betrothed wife, and that he had sworn that no man besides himself should ever live with her. Not long after John Sinkler's death and Henry Digby's conviction Richard Sinkler and Eliza Digby were married. About two years ago Richard Sinkler got a life sentence to the penitentiary for murdering a man at Bellerieve. He confessed to two other convicts that he had murdered his brother John, besides killing two men before coming to Illinois. Three of the men whose testimony went far toward convicting Henry Digby, were afterward sent to the penitentiary for various crimes. This statement was verified and Digby was pardoned. Digby was met at the railroad station by several hundred people and was escorted home.

"What is laughter?" asks a scientist. It is what you don't hear when you find your wife sitting up for you after the club.

When a man stays down town at his office until midnight trying to strike a balance he generally loses it before he gets home.

A squirrel in a wheel will run all day in hopes that he will overtake his tail. But he never does. There are scores of men in the Albany Legislature who spend their time in the same absurd manner.

"Yes," said the school girl, who had arisen from the lowest to the highest position in her class. "I shall have a horseshoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot."

Great things are not accomplished by idle dreams, but by years of patient study.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York

Mar 13-4 w

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever
"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hops Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1 1880. Gent'emen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."
Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.
No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and str as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles?" *Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nos rums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN KELCHNER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of John Kelchner, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executors. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

H. C KELCHNER,
GEORGE W. KELCHNER, } Executors
E. L. KELCHNER'
Knorr & Wintersteen, atty's.
Feb 6 tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. IKELER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* in the estate of Wm. J. Ikeler deceased late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

ERI IKELER,
Feb 27 Administrator.
Wellversville, Col. Co., Pa.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—10.—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mi on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the senses of taste, smell, hearing. A Quick Relief, A positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER

Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid. Not a snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Mar 6-4 w d

TEACHERS Make $70 to $150 per month selling our standard Books to Schools. Steady work for spring and summer. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Phila. mar 28-1y ald

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

READY FOR TRADE.

We open the campaign fully equipped with an entirely fresh stock of

SPRING OVERCOATS,

AND

MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS

In all the varied styles now in vogue.

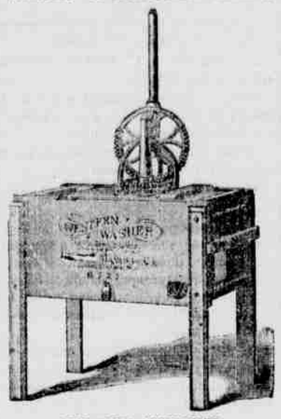
Prices Rule Unusually Low

A. C. YATES & Co.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia.

3-6

To the Readers of THE COLUMBIAN.



—THE NEW IMPROVED—

Western Washing Machine

Which is now being introduced in this section, and is already largely in use in almost every State in the Union, commends itself by the simplicity and ease of its operation, and by the good work that it does. The machine is easily handled, and makes no slop, whatever. The following testimony to its merit will be of interest to the ladies of

Bloomsburg and Vicinity,

and all who are interested in an important improvement:

TESTIMONIALS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co:

e bought from your agent' Mr. C. Mears, one of your New Improved eastern ashers. Have used it for three weeks and are much pleased with it. It saves labor, washes cleanly, does not wear out the clothes and works easily. e can heartily recommend it to everyone who has washing to do. Resp'y. Yours,
MRS. P. M. TEATS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

Camden Mears, Agent:—I have been in the laundry business constantly during the past ten years, and have tried very many different kinds of family washing machines, one of which is the New Improved Western Asher, sold by you, and I cheerfully recommend it as being the best one for my work that I have ever tried. It gives perfect satisfaction, and I would not part with it for double the amount I paid for it if I could not procure another one. Any person wishing to see it in operation can do so, by calling at my laundry.
Yours Respectfully,
C. H. BROWN,
Proprietor Bloomsburg Laudry, Dentler's new block, Main Street.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—When your agent, Mr. C. Mears, solicited me to purchase one of your Western Washing Machines, nothing but a desire to be courteous prompted me to give one moment's attention to it, as all the washing machines I had ever seen had proved utter failures. But when your agent, in a commendable spirit of fairness, offered to sell your machine on its merits, I could not refuse to give it a fair trial. It has now done service in my laundry three months, and I must say that it is perfect in every respect, doing its work thoroughly and with it one girl can do the work of two, without fatigue. It is simply match less.
Very Truly Yours,
L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

TRY ONE! And if you are not satisfied after giving it a fair trial return the machine to our agent, and he will refund your money.
Vandergrift Mfg. Co.

I would say that I have secured the agency for the sale of the above Popular Washing Machine, American Hand Planters and other manufactures of the above firm, for the counties of Columbia, Montour, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and would be pleased to deliver, and instruct in the use of the Washer anyone who desires to buy one.

C. MEARS, Agent.

Salesroom, D. Stroup's old grocery stand, Main St.

12-12-3m BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,116,749
Phœnix, of London	5,366,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	2,273,056
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81.

ADVERTISERS

By addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. ☞100-page pamphlet, 10c. feb 13-4wr

ODD ITEMS.

Liverpool has a larger fleet of merchant ships than any port in the world.

Nearly all the winter resort hotels in Florida are conducted by Northern men.

Seventy-five newspapers have started and died in New York city in thirty years.

The total number of cigars produced in the United States is 3,000,000,000 annually.

In Ohio the standard weight of a bushel of ear corn is 68 instead of 70 pounds as formerly.

The Maryland Representatives in Congress reside at home, going in and out daily.

Seven churches were destroyed in the city of Antiquera, Spain, by a recent earthquake.

It is estimated that about fifteen thousand persons are out of employment in St. Louis alone.

The Spanish treaty will be greatly modified and chiefly in behalf of our tobacco interests.

Twenty years ago the Danes imported nearly all their sugar. Now they raise it from beets.

There are twenty-two retired rear-admirals living in Washington and only two commodores.

A monument made of cement, has just been built on the spot in Hawaii where Captain Cook fell.

A society for the eradication of profanity is the latest moral reform movement in New York.

It is said that no town having a population of 5,000 or more is now without a roller skating rink.

Harper's *Magazine* is sold for eighteen cents and the *Century* at twenty-five cents in London.

About 2,000 Scotch people are making arrangements to form a colony in Los Angeles county, Cal.

Among the curiosities collected by the Alaska Fur Company is a salmon which in life weighed 130 pounds.

Policemen who serve on the New York police force for twenty years are retired on a pension of $600 a year.

It is estimated that the average daily consumption of eggs throughout the United States amounts to 45,000,000.

The work of enlarging the Dismal Swamp Canal in Virginia so as to make it a veritable ship canal will soon begin.

The greater portion of the wheat crop in California is stored, and will not be sent to market until prices grow better.

A London paper says that a dramatic critic should have no friends connected with the drama, live like a hermit, and pay for his stalls.

The Texas pecans bring $2.25 a bushel. One farmer picked 70 bushels from a piece of land, on which he also raised a good corn crop.

Upon good authority it is stated that children who are very successful on the stage rarely become good actors or actresses as they grow up.

The light of an electric lamp travels at the rate of 187,200 miles a second; that of the sun 186,500, and that of a petroleum lamp 186,700.

Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia, recently married a bride, for whose mother and grandmother he had performed the same ceremony.

London is now one of the quietest cities in the world in consequence of the prevalence of wood or asphalt pavement in all the chief thoroughfares.

A life-insurance man calculates that in 1933 there will be living 1,233 survivors of the war of the rebellion.

Nearly 30,000 square miles of United States territory are now owned by foreign syndicates and capitalists.

A Georgia newspaper is adorned with the picture of the editor carrying an immense pistol in each hand, a dagger in his mouth and two daggers and a sword in his belt.

Cases of Diphtheria.

The precautions to be taken in the management of a well-marked case of diphtheria are, or should be, generally known, says the *Sanitary Engineer* They have been published as circulars by many health boards and through the secular and medical press, and may be summed up as follows: Isolate the patient in an airy room having the least possible amount of furniture, especially that which is upholstered and having no carpet or curtains. Disinfect all excretions and secretions, and especially those from the throat, nose and mouth, and all articles soiled by them promptly, while they are yet moist, and thoroughly. Use clean, soft rags for receiving the discharges from the nose and mouth, and burn them as fast as soiled. If other articles are soiled, use solutions of chloride of zinc or bichloride of mercury, under the instructions of the physician. Be especially careful as regards toys, pencils or other articles which may be given the child for its amusement, of the articles used in giving it food or drink. Everything that has touched the patient's lips, or that has been touched by anything that has touched the patient's lips, is dangerous.

When convalescence has set in do not yield too soon to the importunities of the patient to be allowed to see his friends or to go out, nor to your own feelings of weariness at the long-continued confinement. Above all things do not, under the excuse of giving change of air and scene, send him off to some other place to complete his recovery; you might send dynamite about the country with scarcely more risk. Do not send the child back to school in less than six weeks after the attack; about two weeks after you are satisfied that he is entirely well is a very good rule.

Under the Severn.

The tunnel building under the Severn will be completed in a short time, bringing South Wales fourteen miles nearer to London by rail, and cities of Cardiff and Bristol in close connection At present travellers have to cross the head of the mouth of the Severn by way of Glouchester, or they have to cross the Severn by ferry at Potskewet and New Passage. This enterprise has been accomplished under the direction of the Great Western Railway Company. The work was begun in 1873, and has been carried on in the face of difficulties and disasters But how to save time has become a serious question with the modern world, and nothing that will accomplish this end is esteemed too arduous or too costly.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

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Has become one of the most important regular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

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Cosmopolitan.

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THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

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Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

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Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

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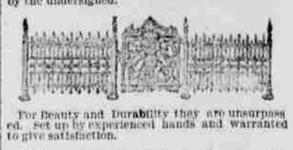

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May 4-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate station arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Shore points. Through passenger coach Philadelphia.

5.00 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York 11.50 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

4.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Waverly and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m. Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., With through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving a Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10. 0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARR. RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.55 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.0 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.3 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 05	1 50	9 5	Scranton	6 50	9 40	2 50
8 54	1 24	9 10	Bellevue	6 55	9 45	2 55
8 48	1 19	9 14	Taylorville	6 01	9 50	3 00
8 40	1 11	9 06	Lackawanna	6 09	9 57	3 08
8 33	1 03	8 59	Pittston	6 15	10 04	3 16
8 27	12 57	8 55	West Pittston	6 20	10 09	3 21
8 22	12 52	8 48	Wyoming	6 28	10 14	3 26
8 17	12 47	8 43	Nanticoke	6 32	10 17	3 30
8 12	12 42	8 39	Bennett	6 36	10 20	3 33
8 08	12 40	8 35	Kingston	6 40	10 23	3 36
8 08	12 37	8 35	Kingston	6 48	10 25	3 36
8 03	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 41
7 59	12 30	8 25	Plymouth	6 55	10 33	3 45
7 54	12 25	8 21	Avondale	7 00	10 37	3 50
7 50	12 15	8 15	Nanticoke	7 05	10 41	3 54
7 43	12 05	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48	3 59
7 33	11 55	8 00	Shickshinny	7 24	10 58	4 12
7 18	12 42	7 47	Rock's Ferry	7 47	11 10	3 57
7 11	11 5	7 41	Beach Haven	7 53	11 16	4 04
7 05	11 48	7 34	Berwick	8 00	11 23	4 10
6 58	11 42	7 27	Briar Creek	8 06	11 34	4 16
6 54	11 38	7 23	Willow Grove	8 10	11 37	4 19
6 50	11 15	7 19	Lime Ridge	8 14	11 40	4 23
6 42	11 08	7 11	Espy	8 21	11 46	4 30
6 36	11 01	7 05	Bloomsburg	8 28	11 52	4 38
6 30	10 55	7 00	Rupert	8 34	11 57	4 42
6 23	10 51	6 54	Catawissa Bridge	8 39	12 02	4 47
6 08	10 35	6 37	Danville	8 55	12 20	5 05
6 00	10 28	6 29	Cleaveland	9 02	12 28	5 12
5 55	10 24	6 25	Cameron	9 07	12 32	5 16
5 49	10 10	6 10	Northumberland	9 20	12 50	5 30
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882

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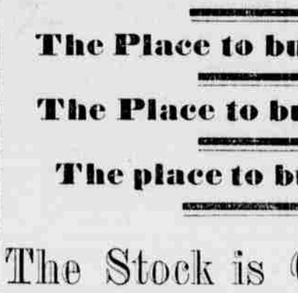

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SUPPLEMENT.

INAUGURATED.

Cleveland & Hendricks in Office.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Imposing Ceremonies at the National Capital.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Inauguration Ball and Scenes During the Day and Night.

Following is a detailed account of the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks as President and Vice-President of the United States:

President-elect Cleveland proceeded to Washington from Albany quietly and without any display. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Lamont and a few friends and relatives. Upon arrival at Washington early in the morning of March 3 he was driven at once to his quarters in the Arlington hotel. During the day he received many visitors, including Vice-President-elect Hendricks, and held various conferences with prominent Democrats. At 2 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont entered a carriage and drove to the White House, where a formal call was made upon President Arthur. Mr. Arthur's invitation to dine had been previously declined by Mr. Cleveland, but the formal call was made very pleasant by the President's courteous reception of his successor. At half past 6 o'clock in the evening President Arthur made the customary return call on the President-elect at the Arlington. After his return from the White House in the afternoon Mr. Cleveland received more visitors. He dined at 7 P. M., and during the rest of the evening and until his retirement received numerous callers.

Next morning the President-elect arose early and prepared himself for the day's ordeal. The President breakfasted early, and is reported to have preserved the same impassive demeanor which has characterized all his public life. If there was any one to be disturbed by the events of the day, it did not seem probable that it would be Grover Cleveland. Busy Colonel Lamont was engaged in managing the details of the preparations.

At the White House the retiring President was not less busy. The personal effects of General Arthur had been carefully packed. Many of the cases had already left the mansion. Those which remained were labeled for their new destination, New York city.

Much of the city did not go to bed at all. All of it arose early in the morning. The newsboys at the break of day were yelling the record of the excitements and fatigues of the day before and the programme of the bustling festivities of the day that was to come. Bands of music were playing fine selections from the hotel areas to listening crowds.

The vacant spaces along the entire Pennsylvania avenue front had been turned into one vast lumber yard, and tier upon tier of seats built by speculators were ready to accommodate the expected multitudes at $3 per head. Thrifty trades people had also obtained their licenses, and in show windows and upon balconies above the heads of the people everywhere were improvised stagings, and seats none too securely protected from falling and not protected at all from the weather to accommodate friends or to fill a yawning till.

THE WEATHER AND DECORATIONS.

The weather was a proof of what is called "Cleveland's luck." It was the most beautiful day of the year, as warm as a Northern day in May. The sky was cloudless, and there was only wind enough to move gently the miles of flags and bunting with which the line of march was decked. The broad avenue was swept clean from curb to curb, and the marching troops moved along the asphalt pavement with as little discomfort as in the corridors of the great buildings.

Out in the clear air, from many quarters sounded early the bugle calls, summoning the troops to their rendezvouz. Thousands of people strolled along the line of march, to view the decorations, and thousands more were early on their way to Capitol Hill, hoping to gain a glimpse, at least, of the ceremonies by which the new President is inducted into office. The great east steps of the capitol were covered with the huge staging.

The building at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by the Pension Bureau, was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city. All the hotels were also magnificently decorated. The government buildings on the line of march were gay with bunting. Large American flags encompassed the gray columns of the treasury, and long lines of pennants of every hue ran across the granite front of the great building. Handsome rosettes and designs in parti-colored bunting adorned the state, war and navy department buildings.

Before 9 o'clock fully 3,000 people had congregated on the broad plaza to the east of the capitol, and on the terrace to the west. The approaches to the building, both for carriages and pedestrians, were black with strangers going to and from the great structure. On the streets north of the building military companies and societies were preparing to march to the center of the city. Hundreds of people who had arrived on the early morning trains, lined the thoroughfares. Members of political organizations, who had found quarters for the previous night in the smaller hotels, stood gossiping on the subjects of the day. Their conspicuous high hats and overcoats of light or dark material and the gaudy badges of red, blue or purple silks were objects of curiosity to the uninitiated stranger. An occasional rooster design ornamented the head coverings.

THE OLD ADMINISTRATION AND THE NEW.

The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington before 10 o'clock and placed their services at the disposal of the President-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about 9 o'clock. No one was admitted to the house to disturb his privacy except Senators Sherman, Ransom and Hawley, of the Senate committee of arrangements. They had a short interview with the President, and soon after Senator Hawley left and proceeded to Willard's hotel, where he was joined by Vice-President-elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche, lined with crimson satin, and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The equipage was hired for the occasion. The Vice-President was heartily cheered along the short ride to the White House. Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage containing Senators Sherman and Ransom started to the Arlington for the President-elect. This carriage was also an open barouche. It was drawn by four spanking bays from the President's stables. The seats were covered with soft heavy black and white buffalo robes. The senatorial committee were ushered into the presence of the President-elect immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage, and were rapidly driven to the White House.

Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico, and escorted the President-elect into the presence of the President. The President-elect was greeted with cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment. While the party were at the White House, the chief marshal of the procession and his aids ran into the grounds, and notified the President-elect that the procession was ready to start.

THE PROCESSION.

It was precisely at the hour set, 10:30 o'clock, that the presidential party entered the carriages and took the position assigned to them in the line. The party entered their carriages as follows: In President Arthur's carriage, President Arthur with President-elect Cleveland on his left, Senator Sherman facing President Arthur, and Senator Ransom on his right facing the President-elect. The second carriage contained the Vice-President-elect, with Senator Hawley on his left. As the carriages drove out of the gates and entered the line, the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs, and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The President and Vice-President-elect came in for the principal share of the enthusiasm, and each of them raised his hat and bowed right and left to the crowd, which lined both sides of the carriageway. The First Division of the procession, escorting the President-elect, then began its march to the Capitol.

The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffled description. A great sea of upturned faces hid the sidewalks. Above it the stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors arranged in patriotic devices; the soft, springlike breeze lazily stirred the innumerable flags and streamers; special aides—in brilliant uniforms—clashed hither and thither, lending animation to the scene. The police regulations were perfect, and the broad avenue, with its hard smooth surface, was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant.

The United States regular troops came first, thus departing somewhat from the order of the programme, with the probable object of insuring a clear marching space. Their ranks extended clear across the avenue, and presented a most imposing appearance. The United States Marine corps, with its magnificent band, augmented for the occasion, followed the artillery battalions. This section of the procession proceeded as far as the south front of the treasury department, and then halted and came to parade rest in order to afford opportunity for the presidential party to fall into line, when the march was resumed.

The President's elegant carriage was preceded by General Slocum, the chief marshal, and his staff, and a troop of United States cavary. Surrounding the carriage were a dozen mounted policemen. The party received an ovation all along the line of march. Men cheered, women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the great throng. President-elect Cleveland kept his silk hat in hand bowed to the right and left as the carriage rolled slowly along. The same reception was accorded the Vice-President-elect, whose carriage followed. Next came the National Democratic committee and the Inaugural committee in carriages, followed by the district militia, headed by the Washington Light infantry. A number of colored militia formed part of the first division, and presented a highly creditable appearance. The local divisions of the Grand Army of the Republic closed the escorting division. These movements were executed with a most commendable promptness.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

By 10:30 A. M. the officials had found time to arrange the Senate chamber to accommodate the distinguished guests. In the area facing the desk of the Vice-President a row of morocco-covered sofas had been placed in a semi circle on the one side for the supreme court, on the other for the cabinet and other noted persons. Two large arm-chairs of the same set were placed immediately in front of the desk for the President and Vice-President. Between the seats of each Senator new oak cane-seated chairs had been placed. Back of the permanent seats every inch of space was filled with chairs of various shapes, sizes and color. There was not an inch of room, save a very few narrow aisles, that was not covered by chairs. Yet they were not enough to accommodate the vast crowd.

The floor of the Senate was occupied at an early hour by distinguished guests. The Senators were crowded in a compact space at the left of the presiding officer. The proceedings possessed little interest to them. The crisis was over; the work was nearly done; only details remained to be arranged. The clerks droned out the titles of the bills. The secretaries, fagged with two continuous nights of labor, announced the messages from the House with a voice so husky that it could not be heard.

At 11:30 A. M., General Hancock in full uniform entered and was greeted with applause from the galleries. General Sheridan followed in full uniform.

At 11:45 the diplomatic corps entered in full uniform.

A few minutes later there was a ripple of laughter through the chamber. The venerable doorkeeper, Mr. Bassett, mounted a stool, and by means of a cane turned back the hands of the clock eight minutes. At 11:40 (by the time made by the doorkeeper) the President's secretary announced a "message from the President." The message announced the appointment of General Grant to the retired list. Although executive business, consent was obtained to act upon the nomination, and by the unanimous vote of the Senate, and amid loud applause from the floor and the galleries, General Grant in the hearing of all the people was confirmed as a General of the United States army on the retired list. A minute later another message was received announcing that the President had no further business to communicate. Thus the nomination of General Grant was President Arthur's last official act.

At 11:35 the United States supreme court entered in their sable robes of office. At 11:40 President Arthur appeared at the Senate door, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, and for the last time was announced as "The President of the United States." He was seated with his back to the presiding officer. He wore a Prince Albert coat, closely buttoned, without his usual boutonniere, and carried his hat in his hand.

At 11:45 the President-elect was announced. The great audience arose, and there was tremendous applause. Mr. Cleveland, visibly affected, bowed gracefully three times.

PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

THE OATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hendricks, the Vice-President-elect, was escorted into the chamber, and without delay, but with the solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by the President pro tempore.

Mr. Edmunds now turned to the front and said:

"SENATORS: We now close another epoch in the course of the Republic under the Constitution. One brief period of our national existence has, by the exertion of the co-ordinated forces of national and State systems, brought the experiment of free social and political government to an established and secure triumph. I think I may safely say for all, that we believe that long years to come in the future of the Republic will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order and security of all the people of our country. But perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that in view of our recent experience, it may be doubted whether Congress will congratulate itself on being the best example of a legislative body conducting its business with that deliberate and timely diligence which is the inseparable handmaid of wisdom and justice as well in the making as in the administration of laws. It is, I think, an evil of large and growing proportions that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for the proper examination and discussion in detail, were brought to our consideration so late that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently, and which we are tempted (over tempted, I fear) to enact into laws in the hope that fortune rather than time, study and reflection will take care that the Republic suffer no detriment.

"The Chair has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted concerning the administration of his duties, and he begs to express sincerely his gratitude for it. If in the course of the execution of his duties he has (as he sometimes may have done) wounded the feelings of any Senator or officer of the Senate, he can truly say that he has not intentionally given offence to any one, and in closing this session of the Senate he assures every Senator, whether retiring or continuing in public duty, that he wishes for him every friendly good wish, and hopes that he may long enjoy all the happiness that can be realized by citizen or Senator. He now declares the Senate adjourned without day."

THE MARCH TO THE PLATFORM.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, following which the Vice-President made a brief address. The new Senators were sworn in, and after the reading of the message of the President convening the Senate, the procession was formed and filed its way toward the platform on the central portico of the capitol in the following order:

Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Marshal of the Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents.
The Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President and the President-elect.
The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.
Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
The retired general of the army, the lieutenant-general of the army, the admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, members of the House of Representatives and members elect, governors and ex-governors of States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives, all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

THE DELIVERY OF THE INAUGURAL.

The stand on which the President was expected to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the Senate and House and directly in front of the middle entrance to the Capitol. It was about 101 feet square—the largest ever before erected for an inauguration—and was covered by two thousand chairs. These were occupied by Senators, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the supreme court, members of the House of Representatives, and press representatives. Before the President left the Senate chamber the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity for nearly 400 feet in front of the stand and more than 1,000 feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawns were filled, and roofs of surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In the approaching avenues and streets military companies and society organizations were massed in columns forming brilliant vistas as far as the eye could reach. On elevated stands enterprising photographers had elevated their instruments to perpetuate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand and the sea of hats and faces that moved continually like the waves of the ocean.

This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur said it was "simply immense; the greatest crowd I ever saw." Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he thought it numbered about 150,000 people. While waiting for the arrival of the President-elect some one would occasionally venture to the front of the platform. His presence was the signal for repeated cheers.

Precisely at 12:30 P. M. the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main east door of the capitol, President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the President-elect, Chief-Justice Waite, and the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. The persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform in the following order; Chief-justice Waite and Senator Sherman sat with the President-elect; the committee on arrangements occupied seats immediately to the right of the President-elect; ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents and associate justices of the supreme court, the Vice-President, secretary, and members of the Senate occupied seats further on the right.

The diplomatic corps occupied seats on the left of the President, and the heads of the departments, the retired general of the army, lieutenant-general of the army, the admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, governors, and ex-governors of States, and ex-members of the Senate, took their seats just behind the President.

The members and members-elect of the House occupied seats further back on the platform, and other persons included in the arrangements occupied the steps and the residue of the platform and the portico.

At 12:40 P. M. President-elect Cleveland arose and began his inaugural address. He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, high, old-fashioned standing collar and black tie.

When he first began speaking the crowd applauded whenever he paused to take breath, but after a while contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and long-continued applause.

THE PRESIDENT'S OATH.

The inaugural concluded, Mr. Cleveland said:

"I am now prepared to enter upon the duties of the office."

Clerk McKenney, of the United States supreme court, stepped forward with the Bible upon which so many Presidents have been sworn. Chief Justice Waite arose, uncovered, and administered the oath. President Cleveland reverently kissed the book, and then turned, shook hands with the chief justice, the ex-President Arthur, and members of the supreme court, and the official ceremony of inauguration was completed.

The President then proceeded to his carriage and drove to the White House to review there, from the grand stand, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, the most imposing procession witnessed at the capital since the grand review at the close of the war.

THE REVIEW AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Presidential party were driven rapidly from the Capitol to the White House, where they lunched in the state dining room. After lunch the party went to the reviewing stand in front of the White House, from which point they viewed the procession as it came from the starting point beyond the Capitol en route to the point of dismissal at the Thomas statue. On the stand with the President were members of the supreme court, Senators and Representatives, Mr. Arthur and the cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, army and navy officials and distinguished visitors from all parts of the country. As each organization passed in review it greeted President Cleveland and Vice-President Hendricks with the customary marching salute, and cheer after cheer arose from the assembled throngs. The New York organizations especially vied with each other in the matter of giving the new administration an ovation.

THE INAUGURATION PROCESSION.

The order and composition of the inauguration was as follows:

Major-General H. W. Slocum, U. S. V., Chief Marshal; Brevet Brigadier-General Albert Ordway, U. S. V., Chief of Staff. Personal Aids: Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Volkmar, U. S. A.; Major Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C. About eighty Aides de camp. Presidential party in carriages.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brevet Major-General R. B. Aryes, U. S. A., Marshal. Staff: Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Mitchell, U. S. A., Chief of Staff; First Lieut. M. Crawford, U. S. A., A. D. C.; First Lieut. Sebree Smith, U. S. A., A. D. C.; Second Lieut. M. C. Richards, U. S. A., A. D. C.; Second Lieut. Willoughby Walke, U. S. A., A. D. C.

Battalion of Second United States Artillery.
Battalion United States Artillery.
Light Battery B, Second United States Artillery.
Battalion of United States Marine Corps.
Washington Light Infantry Corps, of District of Columbia.
Union Veteran Corps (Old Guard), of District of Columbia.
National Rifles, of District of Columbia.
Union Veteran Corps (First Company), of District of Columbia.
Washington Continentals, of District of Columbia.
Emmet Guard, of District of Columbia.
Washington Rifle Corps, of District of Columbia.
Butler Zouaves, of District of Columbia.
Washington Cadet Corps, of District of Columbia.
Capital City Guards, of District of Columbia.
Webster Rifles, of District of Columbia.
Capital City Guards, of District of Columbia.
Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Potomac.

SECOND DIVISION.

National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, Major General John F. Hartranft, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee, Marshal.
First Battalion Virginia troops.
Corps of Cadets, Virginia Military Institute.
Richmond Right Infantry Blues.
Company F, First Virginia Regiment.
St. John's Academy, Cadet Corps.
Second Virginia Regiment.
Third Virginia Regiment.
Fourth Virginia Regiment.
Second Battalion Virginia Volunteers.
Langston Guard.
Virginia Guard.
Seaboard Elliott Grays.
National Guard.
Hannibal Guard.
State Guard, Richmond, Va.
Garfield Light Infantry, Fredericksburg, Va.
Company C, Third Regiment, New Jersey National Guard.
Clark Light Infantry, Augusta, Ga.
Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard.
Governor's Guard, Annapolis, Md.
Bond Guard, Cottonsville, Md.
Towson Guards, Towson, Md.
Monumental Guard, Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore City Guards, Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore Rifles, Baltimore, Md.
South Carolina Volunteers.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York National Guard.
Jackson Corps, Albany, N. Y.
Washington Continentals, Schenectady, N. Y.
Les Grenadiers Rochambeau, New York City.
Battalion North Carolina troops: Hornets' Nest Rifleman, Charlotte, N. C.; Forsyth Rifleman, Winston, N. C.; Edgecomb Guards, Tarborough, N. C.
Meagher Guards, Providence, R. I.
Busch Zouaves, St. Louis.
Corcoran Cadet Corps, of the District of Columbia.
Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard.
Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard.
Company D, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard.
Ames Zouaves, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Major Thomas J. Luttrell, Marshal.
First Brigade: Gen. Horatio C. King, Assistant Marshal and Aides.
Escort—Jackson Democratic Association, District of Columbia.
Tammany Society, New York, Thomas S. Brennan, Grand Marshal.
Irving Hall Club, New York.
County Democracy, New York.
Albany Democratic Phalanx.
Kings County Democratic Club.
Cleveland and Hendricks War Veterans, Brooklyn.
Harlem Democratic Club.
Buffalo Legion.
Second Brigade: Mr. Henry Wise Garnett, Assistant Marshal and Aides.
Escort—Young Men's Democratic Club, District of Columbia.
Bayard Legion, Wilmington, Del.
Joel Parker Club, Newark, N. J.
Kruger Engineers, Newark, N. J.
First New Jersey Democratic Battalion, Camden.
Iroquois Club, Chicago.
Duckworth Club, Cincinnati.
Jefferson Democratic Club, Cincinnati.
Jackson Democratic Club, Columbus, O.
Columbus Glee Club.
East Connecticut Democratic Club, Norwich.
Third Brigade: James H. Hopkins, Assistant Marshal and aides; escort, Columbia Democratic Club, D. C.
Americus Club, Philadelphia.
S. J. Randall Association, Philadelphia.
R. S. Pattison Association, Philadelphia.
Moyamensing Legion, Philadelphia.
Hancock Veteran Association, Philadelphia.
Young Men's Democratic Battalion, Philadelphia.
Sensenderfer Club, Philadelphia.
Eleventh Ward Randall Club, Philadelphia.
Third Ward Continental Club, Philadelphia.
Monroe Club, Philadelphia.
Jackson Club, Philadelphia.
Cleveland Club, Philadelphia.
First Ward German Democratic Club, Philadelphia.
Americus Club, of Reading.
Cleveland and Hendricks Club, of Reading.
Central Democratic Club, of Harrisburg.
Young Men's Democratic Association of New York.
Fourth Brigade: Spencer Watkins, Assistant Marshal and aides.
Escort—East Washington C. & H. Club, D. C.
Calumet Club, Baltimore.
Crescent Club, Baltimore.
Toney Club, Baltimore.
Democratic Central Association, Baltimore.
Stonewall Club, Baltimore.
Fifth Brigade: Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Assistant Marshal and Aides.
Escort Monumental Club and Madison Club, D. C.
Virginia Associations.
Democratic Inaugural Club, Portland.
First Cleveland Flag Escort, Moberly, Mo.
Davis Democratic Club, Piedmont, W. Va.
National Veteran Democratic Club, Chicago.
Democratic Flambeau Club, Topeka, Kan.
Sixth Brigade: William A. Hutchins, Assistant Marshal and Aides.
Flag Cavalry of the 219 Electoral Votes.
Cleveland and Hendricks Club, Lewinsville, Va.
Mounted Clubs.
Miscellaneous.
Veteran Firemen's Association, New York.
Fire Department of the District of Columbia.

THE FIREWORKS.

The display of fireworks commenced at 7 o'clock P. M., on the grounds south of the executive mansion, known as the White Lot. The programme began with a shower of signal rockets, tallowed by a grand illumination. Balloons with firework attachments preceded a display of colored rockets. Batteries with mines of stars and serpents and a number of eighteen-inch Japanese shells came in succession next, and then a rocket display with parachutes. A tourbillion, followed by another display of Japanese shells, preceded a flight of 1,000 rockets, fired simultaneously. Mines of stars came next, followed by twenty-four inch shells and a special rocket display. Next in order came showers of steel and gold rain, followed by thirty-inch shells with wonderful effect, a crossfire rocket display, batteries enfilade, special Japanese twenty-four inch shells, a flight of 2,000 rockets, tourbillion shells, a floral fountain, rockets, pleiades and telescope. Then followed a great gold cloud of points, a fine picture of Jefferson and a brilliant illumination of great space. The next piece was the largest set piece ever fired in this country. It was a fine picture of the capitol, with portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks flanked by the emblem of industry and commerce, and the motto, "Peace and Prosperity." The twenty-ninth figure was the falls of Niagara, and the concluding number was the flight of 5,000 rockets, forming a vast floral bouquet in midair.

The Flambeau club, after the close of the fireworks exhibition gave an exhibition in the White Lot, starting from Willard's hotel and proceeding up the avenue to Seventeenth street. On the route they gave the flambeau exhibition and discharged fireworks.

Sailors' Strange Costumes.

"Talk about strange costumes," said the mate of a steamship to a New York *Tribune* reporter recently; "the way some of the crew of a deep water vessel will get themselves up occasionally is a caution. I remember once in my younger days, when I was before the mast on the ship Colby, bound round the Horn, that there was an old salt named 'Bill' Rice, who considered himself what would be called a nautical duck in these days. He had been on a ship running from Liverpool out to the African coast before joining the Colby, and an Englishman who had gone out as a passenger in her had given him on leaving the ship an old dress coat, a striped waistcoat, a stovepipe hat, and a pair of 'loud' checked trousers. 'Bill' considered this outfit the acme of fashionable attire, and every Sunday when he took his trick at the wheel he would rig himself out in the 'duds,' stovepipe hat included, and stand up there as proud as a peacock and as solemn as an owl. It was the most comical sight I ever saw, the effect being heightened by the fact that the clothes did not fit, and the hat was a size too large.

"Once when I was on a Rio steamer we shipped a man whose entire outfit consisted of a pair of rubber boots and a pair of dilapidated trousers, a bright red flannel shirt, and a white helmet hat. He looked like a disconcerted rainbow as he moved about the decks, and the passengers were never tired of watching the white helmet and the red shirt. You have, of course, heard the story of the landsman who shipped before the mast, and, fearing rain, took an umbrella with him? Never heard it? Well, I don't vouch for its accuracy, but the story goes that when the mate called all hands to shorten sail one rainy day, the landsman turned out wearing a rubber coat and carrying his umbrella. The captain saw it from the quarter deck, and, running forward with a howl of rage, came down with his whole weight on the umbrella, crushed it into a shapeless mass, and threw it overboard, after which he chased the terrified landsman up the rigging with a belaying pin.

THE INAUGURAL.

President Cleveland's Address on Taking Office.

Various Topics of National Interest Discussed.

The following is President Cleveland's inaugural address in full as delivered:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and self-government, they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust; and he here consecrates himself to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land; nothing can relieve me of anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if, from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes.

By the father of his country our Constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fears that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal government and those reserved to the States, or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the Constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government.

But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State capitals and the national capital, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy—municipal, State and Federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered; because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizens, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, constantly with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow-citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic.

It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, taking a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation, and for the needs of future settlers, require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end, civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan services, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit, that competency shall be recognized, instead of party subservency or the surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights, or their security in the government of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics, and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population, may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal law. Our duties are practical, and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the aims of public office; and, above all, a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone; but, humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destinies of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

How it was Held in the New Pension Building.

Details of the Decorations and the Festivities.

ball which inaugurated President Cleveland's entrance into the White House was held in the immense new Pension building in Washington.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PENSION BUILDING.

The building is a great structure, two New York blocks long and more than one block wide, and is the largest that has ever been used for such a purpose. An immense Roman palace, with its walls surrounding an interior courtyard and all its apartments directly communicating with the outside air and light, is the main idea of the plan of the building. There are no halls in the building.

Two tiers of galleries run around the court, by which access is gained to the rooms, and these galleries, with their Ionic and Doric columns, add to the effect of the hall. In each front of the building there is a brick staircase, which leads into a landing on each story, and thence to the galleries looking into the interior hall, all the rooms having entrances from the galleries. As the rooms occupy the entire width of each side of the building they are open to the light and air on both sides instead of on one side.

DECORATIONS OF THE BALL ROOM.

Inside the contrast with the unfurnished exterior was all the brighter. The great hall was brilliant with the gleam of electricity that flashed back again from ten thousand glittering points and was caught up and turned away again and again by flashing glass and burnished surfaces. Standing in the President's gallery and looking down the long floor, alive with ever-changing kaleidoscopic pictures, growing maller and smaller toward the far away end, one saw nothing of walls and no hint was given that there was any limit to the size of the ball-room. Rich, warm-colored tapestries and hangings completely hid the walls, and ferns and palm trees formed cool-looking arbors and picturesque retreats. Around the ball-room ran a gallery almost hidden beneath a wealth of soft maroon velvet and satin bunting and down the room ran two rows of soft gray stone pillars. Altogether, but for the lavish decorations, the moving pageant, the sounds of music, the gleam of lights and the gay laughter, the hall, with its simple columns and high-arched roof, might have been taken for some old cathedral.

Broad flags of the United States fell in graceful festoons from the walls and completely hid the terra cotta color of the pressed brick, and beneath these graceful folds parterres of crimson and green and gold were looped back, showing the way to foyer, dressing-rooms and cosy resting-places. Every department with all their treasures were rifled to add beauty to the scene, and between the folds of the red, white and blue of the flag strange colors and coats of arms of foreign flags peeped forth. Around the entire room a deep fringe of maroon velvet two yards wide heavily fringed with gilt, hung from the gallery, and pendant from this were the coats of arms of different States. Below these a satin banner—not the usual bunting affair—but a sheeny, warm-colored banner hung down each column, over the seats that were ranged about. In the middle of the hall was a stand running out from the balcony on either side, and there the dancing and the promenade music bands were placed. The sides were hung with damask silks and the musicians were hidden by the green of tropical plants. At the President's end of the room was an immense plate-glass mirror 16 feet high and 10 feet wide. It had a beveled edge three inches wide and a frame composed of 600 separate pieces of cut glass. This mirror was at the Centennial and Paris exposition, and is valued at $7,500. Beautiful stands of flowers were at its base. From the arched roof streamers of national colors reached down in graceful sweeps, and these again were caught up and pinned with shields of different coats-of-arms. Flowers, plants, ferns and palms were everywhere. At each of the four corners of the hall a great pyramid of tropical plants rose high above the gallery, and the eight great columns which almost divided the hall were completely hidden by wreaths of cedar and smilax twined in serpentine curves with sprays of cactus and fan-shaped palms peeping out between.

Opposite the big mirror a beautiful Japanese canopy of flowers, twelve feet high, formed a luxurious retreat, surrounded by a great horseshoe. There the President's chair, a rest of roses, the prettiest floral design in the hall, was placed. Beside the lavish decorations which made parts of the ball-room real conservatories. There were seven large set pieces representing the different executive departments of the government. These were eight feet in diameter.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

At 11 o'clock President Cleveland's coach rattled up to the private entrance followed ten minutes later by the carriages of Vice-President Hendricks and ex-President Arthur. The band began the familiar "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and with one accord the promenading couples drifted toward the F street entrance. With his sister, Mrs. Hoyt, on his arm, the President went at once through a private door into his room and waited there for the Vice-President and Mr. Arthur, but he did not escape recognition, and a round of applause went up to which he bowed his thanks. The President's sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Cleveland, and his nieces, the Misses Hastings, waited, while escorted by Senator Pendleton and Richard Merrick, Mr. Cleveland made the tour of the ball-room, applause following him as he walked the length of the room, bowing to the few persons whom he knew of the four or five thousand who had gathered there in his honor. Having made the circuit of the room he returned to his own department and for half an hour with the ladies of his party and Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks he stood receiving. Miss Cleveland wore an evening dress of white corded silk, with skirt *el traine*, and neck heart shaped at front and back. The new mistress of the White House has blonde brown hair cut short, and worn in becoming crimps, a fair complexion, and a quick and not ungraceful movement. She is self-possessed, without being self-assertive. Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon and the Rev. A. N. Cleveland and wife followed, the first two ladies being also sisters of the President, and wearing tasteful evening dresses of pink satin and of smoke-colored velvet, with front of the same shade, brocaded on white. The Misses Hastings, nieces of the President, and a son of his ministerial brother, completed the family party. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Manning, the latter wearing her bridal dress of rich white satin, with exquisite lace, and Colonel Lamont, with his wife, accompanied the President.

THE BALL OPENED.

Shortly before midnight the President and his party withdrew, and the ball was formally opened and the dancing began.

The arrangements for the comfort of the guests were perfect. Most of the carriages drew up at the F street entrance. Within the building the first room on the right was devoted to ladies, and connected with it was a foyer for their escorts. Upward of a hundred uniformed colored attendants received the ladies' wrappings and the gentlemen's cloak rooms on the opposite side were equally well attended. The reception committee had rooms adjoining the President's, and next to them the diplomatic corps received their friends in lavishly decorated apartments. The supper rooms were at the upper end of the hall, and the banquet was served by the Murray Hill hotel, of New York. The following was the menu:

Hot dishes.

Clam broth. Consomme.

Cold dishes.

Turkey, ham, beef, boned turkey, tongue, pickled oysters, pate de foie-gras.

Salads.

Chicken. Lobster.

Ornamental dishes.

Salmon, a la Neptune
Striped Bass au beurre de Montpelier.
Boned capon, a la Murray Hill.
Bastion, a la Democrat.
Pate of game, a la Rossini.
Pate de foie-gras, a la Regence.
Beef tenderloin en Bellevue.
Boned pheasant with truffles.
Russian salad (four seasons).
Fountain de Liberte.

Ices and Creams.

Orange, lemon, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate. Neapolitan.

Cakes, Fruits, etc.

Assorted cakes, fruit, cheese, nuts, raisins, coffee.

TOILETS OF THE LADIES.

Among the toilets noticed were the following: Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, lavender satin with train of cloth of gold and front of pearl beads; Madame DeStruve, wife of the Russian minister, a short white dancing dress; Mrs. Page, of California, pearl brocaded velvet; Mrs. ex-President Tyler, lavender satin with front of black thread-lace; Mrs. Senator Pendleton, black net and satin; Mrs. Representative Follett, of Ohio, flame-colored brugaline, with brocaded front train of heliotrope satin and trimmings of rare lace; Mrs. Representative Stevens, of New York, heliotrope velvet with court train over a foundation of old gold, with flowers; Mrs. Representative Millard, of New York, light heliotrope satin, with crystal trimmings; Mrs. A. J. Rider, of Trenton, black silk, with black Spanish lace trimmings; Miss Lillie Sloanaker, of Philadelphia, dancing toilet of creme satin, bouffant draperies and front of satin, embossed in velvet flowers; Miss Ella Porter, of Philadelphia, creme gros grain en train, brocaded front. Mrs. H. R. Miles, of New York, wore one of the handsomest dresses at the ball. It was of heavy yellow satin, ostrich plumes and gold pearls.

The World's Depot.

Nearly seven million men, women and children have looked back in memory to Castle Garden as the spot whereon their feet first rested on the free shores of America. Out of these millions many have passed the barrier which separates all from the future. To the general public nothing more is known of Castle Garden than that it is a place where foreigners are landed. The extent of the daily business done there, and the manner of doing it, are to them as a sealed book.

There are still living many who remember Castle Garden as the place where, previous to 1855, delightful concerts, grand balls and brilliant receptions were held.

Up to the year 1885 emigrants were landed at the various docks along the city front, where they became an easy prey to the wiles of the boarding house keepers and their satellites, the river thieves, runners and the thousand and one attaches of a nefarious trade.

In 1855 the legislature of the State passed a law leasing Castle Garden from the city, which had owned it since 1822, and designated it as a depot for the landing of emigrant passengers.

Statistics show that from 1847 to 1884 inclusive, a period of thirty-eight years, there has been landed 7,881,658 emigrant passengers at the port of New York. This shows an average of 207,412 per year. The largest number landed in any one year was in 1882 when 476,681 passed through the garden. The lowest number received was in 1877 when only 63,855 were landed.

In the rotunda of the garden there are offices where railroad tickets for any place in the United States can be obtained at regular rates. The different telegraph lines are also branches there. There is also an hospital connected with the garden, which is in charge of an experienced physician.

A day spent in inspecting the workings of this really beneficial institution will give food for interesting study. Long familiarity with the wants and needs of the new arrivals has made the attaches efficient in the discharge of their duties, and a crowd of two thousand, or even as high as seven thousand people are disposed of in one day.—*New York Herald.*

Chinese Bird-Fishery.

The cormorant does all the work of fishing for his master, who only has to take care of the boat. The birds stand upon the edge of the shallop till the boatman gives the signal, when they spring into the water to perform their task. As soon as they have captured a large fish or filled their throat with smaller ones, they return to the boat and their master takes possession of the prey. If they find a fish to large for one bird to take care of it alone, two or three of them will join to assist in bringing it in.

The cormorants are trained for their business with great care. The most intelligent birds are said to come from the province of Che-Kiang. The eggs of the first spring laying, which usually takes place in February, are collected and put under hens, the maternal love of the cormorant being only feebly developed. The young when first hatched, being extremely weak and delicate, and prone to succumb at the slightest chill, are put into wadded baskets, where they can be kept at a uniform temperature. They are fed with pellets of beans and finely chopped eel, till at the end of a month, when, having become nearly covered with feathers, they are given the eel alone; at the end of another month, they are able to eat small fish whole, and are worth five dollars a pair. When they have got their growth, which is about five months after they are hatched, they are tethered by a string tied around the foot on the banks of a stream or a pond. The trainer, stirring the water with a pole, and whistling an air which the birds learn is the signal for "take to the water," throws in some small fish, which they attack with all the more voracity as they have not been too well fed. The trainer then whistles another air, which is to be the signal for coming back, and, that the birds may not be mistaken as to its meaning, he pulls at the same time upon the cord that holds them. These lessons are continued for two or three months, when the scene of the practice is changed to the boats; and at the end of another month the cord is dispensed with. There are, of course, differences in the capacity of cormorants as well as of men. While the stupid ones are sent to the pot, the most sagacious and best trained male birds are worth seven or eight dollars apiece, females less. The period of service of the cormorants is short. They begin to lose their feathers and to go into decrepitude in their fourth year, and generally die before they are six years old.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

THE NEW CABINET.

A List of President Cleveland's Advisers.

Sketches of the Men Who Were Appointed.

When this page went to press the following list of cabinet members was semi-officially announced as correct—subject, however, to possible later changes:

THOMAS F. BAYARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Bayard was born at Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1829. He was chiefly educated at Flushing school, and his early training was for a mercantile life. After having had some experience in business in New York he returned to Delaware and studied law with his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, who was then in the Senate. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and in 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854 and went to live in Philadelphia, where he remained till 1856, when he returned to Wilmington, where he remained through the civil war, practising his profession. In the winter of 1868-9 he was elected to the Senate to succeed his father, and was reelected in 1875 and 1881. In 1876 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. Mr. Bayard is the fourth of his family who have served in the Senate. His grandfather, James Ashton Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1804 and served till 1813, when President Madison appointed him one of the Commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent. His uncle, Richard H. Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1836 and again in 1841. His father, James A., served in the Senate from 1851 to 1869.

DANIEL MANNING, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Manning was born in Albany, N. Y., August 16, 1831. His parentage was of Irish, English and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At eleven years of age he went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany *Atlas*, which was afterward merged into the Albany *Argus*, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed sole charge of the *Argus*, and was elected president of the company, which position he yet holds, though he has done little or no writing for some time. He was a member of the Democratic State convention of 1874 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for governor and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for President. He has been a member of the Democratic State committee since 1876, was its secretary in 1879 and 1880, and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he now fills. He was warmly interested in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President at Chicago last July. Mr. Manning has long been a director of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad company and is president of the National Commercial bank of Albany, of which he was first director and then vice-president. He is also park commissioner of Albany and is a director of the Albany Electric Light company.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered a pupil of the preparatory department of the University of that State. In 1853 he matriculated in the Freshman class of that institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the supreme court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, where, on his birthday, July 9, 1860, he made his first argument before the supreme court of that State. In the same year, 1860, he became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good standing. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as captain in the Twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law January 1, 1864. In 1872 General O. E. Bryant joined him in partnership, and in 1877 his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The supreme court of Wisconsin appointed Colonel Vilas one of the revisors of the statutes of the State in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the State, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanent chairmanship.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford, Putman county, Ga., September 17, 1825, and received his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, and was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the Mississippi State university, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, editor the *Southern Review*, being the senior professor. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Ga., where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia legislature and in the following year returned to Mississippi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette county. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress and resigned in 1860. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi volunteers, and was soon promoted to the colonelcy. In 1863 he was sent to Russia by the Confederate government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of the war and in 1866 was elected professor of political economy and social science in the university of that State. A year later he was transferred to the professorship of law. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress and re-elected to the Forty-fourth. In the winter of 1876-7 he was elected to the Senate, where he has since served.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. Garland was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. The following year his parents moved to Arkansas, where he has made his home ever since, and which State he has represented in the Senate since 1876. He was educated in St. Mary's college and St. Joseph's college in Kentucky. He studied law and was admitted to practice at Washington, Ark., the place where his parents had originally settled, in 1853. He removed to Little Rock, where his home now is, in 1856. He was a delegate to the State convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, and was also a member of the provisional Confederate congress that subsequently met the same year at Montgomery, Ala. He served in both the House and the Senate of the Confederate Congress, being in the Senate when the war closed. He was elected from Arkansas to the United States Senate March 4, 1867, but was not admitted to his seat. He made the test-oath case as to lawyers in the supreme court of the United States and gained it. He practised law at Little Rock with success till 1874, when he was elected governor of Arkansas without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the United States Senate, again having no opposition, and succeeded Powell Clayton. He has taken high rank as a lawyer from the day he entered the Senate, and has for some time been a member of the judiciary committee. He is of medium height and speaks with clearness, deliberation and force. His wife died soon after he was elected to the Senate, and he has since remained a widower.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

William Crowinshield Endicott, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1827, and is the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowinshield, who was a Representative to Congress. He attended the Salem schools, and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard Law school, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850, and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Perry, and continued with him until his appointment by Governor Washburn to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem common council 1852, 1853, and 1857, when he was elected president of that board. He was city solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the Historical society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Politically Mr. Endicott is of Whig antecedents, his affiliation with the Democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall, it may be recalled, he was the candidate of his party for governor in the State, but did not himself appear in the canvass. It is stated that the object of his appointment is to gratify the independent allies of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

William Collins Whitney is a native of Conway, Mass., and was born in 1839. After being graduated from Williston seminary at Easthampton, William C. Whitney entered Yale college in 1859. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class on graduation. Entering the Harvard Law school, he was graduated in 1865, and continued his studies in New York city, where he has since resided, with Abraham R. Lawrence, now one of the judges of the supreme court. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. Mr. Whitney served as an inspector of schools in New York, in 1872, and the same year was defeated for district-attorney as the candidate of the Reform Democracy owing to the demoralization of the party. He was actively engaged in the canvass that resulted in the election of Governor Tilden and afterward became the corporation counsel of the city. He is a prominent member of the New York County Democracy, and a man of wealth.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

No one is ever killed by lightning when asleep in bed, according to the assertion of an English electrician.

A squirrel can run down a tree head first. The cat and the bear must get down tail first (if left to themselves).

The cavities in the long bones of quadrupeds are filled with marrow. Those in the long bones of birds contain air.

According to a French scientist, the force of storms can be lessened by placing a large number of lightning rods on the telegraph poles along railway lines.

The Japanese prison color is pink, as constant association with this color is supposed to create peculiar impression upon the mind of the criminal which will exert an influence for good after he has regained his liberty.

A "miner's inch," legal measurement, is a quantity of water which will flow through an opening one inch square in the bottom or side of a vessel under a pressure or head of four inches, and this inch has 14.56 cubic inches flow per second—538.6 gallons per hour—12,298.3 gallons per twenty-four hours.

A soldier, fishing for eels near Marseilles, caught one of the Muræna species whose ponderous jaws and rows of teeth nearly snapped off his arm. The Muræna was a delicacy in ancient Rome: it is as voracious as a shark, and Vœdius Pollio, when a slave was disobedient, threw him into the reservoir to fatten the eels.

William Cunningham was a brutal provost marshal of the British army in America, in the war of independence. He was executed in England for forgery August 10, 1791. He starved, persecuted and murdered American prisoners in the city of New York. Of such captives under his care nearly 2,000 were starved to death (whose rations he sold), and more than 250 were privately hung, without trial, to gratify his brutal appetite.

St. Nicholas in England was deemed the patron saint of children in general, but more particularly of all schoolboys, among whom his festival used to be a very great holiday. Various reasons have been assigned for his having been chosen as the patron of children, either because the legend makes him to have been a bishop while yet a boy; or from his having restored three young scholars to life who had been cruelly murdered; or, again, on account of his early abstinence when a boy.

The Mandan Indians have a peculiar way of roasting meat; the roast is suspended from the roof of the hut exactly over the fire, the cord being passed through and fastened to the center of the piece keeps it in a flat position directly over the flames. A person is seated near it, and with a small stick keeps it continually in motion by pushing it to and fro. When one side is done, it is turned over, and fit for use. This method is much more expeditious than the common way of roasting before the fire, and is preferable, as it retains the natural juice and flavor.

The Oldest Dynasty in the World.

The present reigning dynasty of Japan is the oldest in the world. It dates back 2,546 years, and its records are accurately preserved for that time. During this period the reigning houses of China have several times been changed, and all the nations now called civilized, without exception, have had their beginning. It is sometimes marvelous to reflect that any house could preserve its integrity and occupy the throne for such a period of time. This fact of persistency of family holds true of others than the reigning family, though to a less extent. The oldest son is necessarily his father's successor, and heirlooms are handed down from father to son with the greatest veneration and reverence. Swords, spears, beautiful garments and helmets, bronze, laquer and carved wooden-ware, are held sacred in a family for ages. One young man, the oldest son of a well-to-do father, told me that he had twenty swords, some of the finest workmanship, and, in answer to my invitable Yankee question, he said: "It is worth about 300 yen."—*Chicago Times.*

A formidable Turkish ironclad frigate which has been on the stocks for nearly seven years is about to be launched at Constantinople. She carries ten eight-inch guns fore and aft, at well a sbroad side firing, and two six-inch Krupp guns on the upper deck. Krupp guns in a central battery, arranged for as pivot guns. She is of 4,167 tons burthen and her armor, which varies from six to nine inches, extends five feet below and fifteen above water. The length of the ironclad is 292 feet, the width amidships 55 feet, and depth 39 feet.

ATHLETES IN THE ORIENT.

THE TRAINING WHICH A CHINESE GYMNAST UNDERGOES.

How Mongolian Athletes Are Classified—Peculiar Exercises by Which they Develop their Muscles.

A New York Chinaman says in the *Clipper*, that the almond-eyed Mongolian enjoys athletics as much as his more or less civilized brother in the *Occident*, only he enjoys it afar off. All Chinese athletes are paid, and well paid. They constitute a class among themselves, have a trades-union with iron-clad by-laws, and, like a European prima-donna, effect to own the universe.

They may be classified into wrestlers, archers, acrobats, cannon-ball performers and runners. Boxers, jumpers, fencers, oarsmen, bicyclists and six-day pedestrians are unknown.

Athletic training is the same for all classes, but differs widely from that which obtains with us. Drinking is prohibited—i. e., of all alcoholic fluids. The use of tobacco is either not allowed or is restricted to five cigarettes or two pipes a day. Opium may be indulged in at the rate of a quarter ounce a day. In diet the chief staple is rice. Of this the hungry aspirant for fame may use as much as he pleases. Some eat five pounds of rice in twenty-four hours. Meats are used as flavors, and not as food. Light vegetables are sparingly employed. Fruits are also used. The bill-of-fare of an athlete in training is as follows: Breakfast—1 quart tea, 1lb. rice, 2 sardines, 1 orange; dinner—3 pints tea, 3lb. rice, ½lb. chicken, ½lb. duck, ½lb. macaroni; lunch—1 pint tea, 1lb. rice, ½lb. perfumed pork, ½lb. vegetables; supper—1 quart tea, 1½lb. rice, ½lb. beef, ½lb. pork, 1lb. vegetables, ½lb. sweetmeats. No milk, butter, sugar, veal, lamb, mutton, fat pork, cabbage, goose, ham or bacon is allowed. In drinks, water is considered bad. Tea, lemonade, orangeade, cocoa, coffee and cider make up the list of permissible drinks.

In training, the athlete takes natural methods, and never resorts to medicine. Cathartics and aperients are absolutely tabooed. In case of debility a tonic corresponding to calisaya or cocoa is prescribed.

This diet and treatment may seem light; yet upon it a thousand professionals in Japan and China display a nerve and muscle that will equal that exhibited here by our best men.

Training is more regular, or rather systematic, in China than in America. The professional there does not train for three months, pass through his contest and then spree for the remainder of the season. He aims to be in condition all the time, but he utilizes the law of inertia whereby a man once in good form remains so for a long time, with but little trouble and with less effort. He rises at about 7 A. M., sponges off, rubs down, dresses and eats breakfast. A half hour for digestion passes, and then follows exercises for three hours. Most of these resemble our own. Swimming, running, jumping, football, handball, clubs, swings and trapeze are the same with both races. Odd exercises are: First, butting against a hard mattress or a pine board. This is supposed to harden the scalp and strengthen the neck muscles. Second, breathing through a number of towels or cloths tied over the mouth and nose. This probably increases the strength of the respiratory muscles. A man who can breathe through a dozen cloths is regarded exactly as one who can blow 420 on a 450 lung-tester. Third, leg-lifting. The athlete, standing upright, attaches a weight to the ankle by a cord, and then raises the foot until it touches the back part of the thigh. This is repeated fifty or 100 times, and in cases of what we call "heavies" the weight is gradually increased. The result is a remarkable increase in the size and strength of the thigh and waist muscles. Wong-Ha-Hee, an acrobat of Pekin, lying on his back with his legs raised over his head, lifts with each foot a full-grown man and throws the pair seven feet in the air. Another common trick is to tie the ankles together with a stout cord or rope, and then, by suddenly rising one leg, to snap the ligament asunder. A similar exercise is weighting the feet with sandbags and then running, walking or jumping. This is done to develop the calves. Fifth, abdominal training. This is chiefly effected by placing weights upon the stomach of the acrobat as he lies flat, and having him throw it off by a spasmodic effort of the stomach-walls. After a year's exercise the abdominal muscles become wonderfully developed, so that the athlete can safely sustain weights of a thousand pounds or more upon his waist.

Athletes in China are well paid, according to the Chinese scale. Socially, they have little or no position, and are classed with tailors and coolies, which in New York would be with street-sweepers.

Out of a population of 25,000,000, England sends 5,000 students to her universities.

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